FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,680—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**Departures for Europe.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † SUTLEJ | 4202 | A. Symons | 9th May. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5263 | M. DeHorne | 16th " |
|  |  |  | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 22nd May. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 29th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 5th June. |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Grewe | 12th " |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 19th " |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5207 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 3rd July. |
| B.L. THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 1 th " |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 17th " |
| B M CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 24th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 31st " |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B. M. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

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### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | ...... | 3,878 | 650 | 1st June 1896 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | F. Kossovich | 3,185 | 350 | 7th May 1896 |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th June 1896 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

|  | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | A. Mitis | 4,253 | 350 | 21st May 1896. |

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 150, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1896.

---

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAFARI | Kiene | 1,432 | 9th May. |

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON.

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Durban, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th April, 1896.

---

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. S. PO | 28th May 1896 |
| S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO | 23rd June 1896 |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4255 | C. de Maubeuge | 16th May | 1896. |
| SYDNEY | 4232 | C. Aubert | 13th June | " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4232 | C. L. Blanc | 11th July | " |
| MELBOURNE | 4080 | C. Bourdon | 8th August | " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | Schinitz | 4,259 | 7th May. |

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. de BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th May, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PAGHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 7th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 9th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1896.

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### KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

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### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

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Gent's
Complete
Outfitting.

Asquith & Lord,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
Estbd. 1870.

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Serravallo's
Ferruginous Quinine,
THE
Great Austrian Tonic
OF
Peruvian Bark and Iron.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

Kemp & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

TRADE MARK.

| | Cash. Qts. Rs. | Cash. Qts. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. | Cash. Pts. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. | Credit. Qts. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. | Credit. Pts. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. JULIEN MEDOC | 12 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| BORDEAUX | 12 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| PETIT MEDOC | 15 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC | 18 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE | 26 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE | 35 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 23 | 6 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX | 42 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 47 | 8 | 26 | 0 |

SOUND AND GENUINE WINES
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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### THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES.
RS. 2 PER VOLUME.

Marie Corelli's Mighty Atom.
Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City. By S. R. Crockett.
The Broom Squire.—By S. Baring Gould.
The Release.—By C. M. Yonger.
The Beautiful White Devil.—By Guy Boothby.
A Sweet Disorder.—By A. Lorimer.
Stripped of the Tinsel.—By J. E. Muddock.
Miss Grace of All Souls.—By W. E. Tirebuck.
Many Inventions.—By Rudyard Kipling.
Judge of the Four Corners.—By G. B. Burgin.
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The Way of Transgressors.—By E. Rentoul Esler.
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Eugene Vidocq.—By Dick Donovan.
The Unclassed.—By George Gissing.
A Dangerous Brute.—By Mrs. R. Jocelyn.
The Youth of Parnassus.—By L. Pearsall-Smith.
Mrs. Dorothy Marvin.—By J. C. Snaith.
Old Maids and Young.—By R. D'Esterre Keeling.
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My Honey.—By the Author of Tip-Cat.
Wild Rose.—By F. Francis.
Banishment of Jessop Blythe.—By Joseph Hatton.
A Second Life.—By Mrs. Alexander.
Minor Dialogues.—By W. P. Ridge.
Mr. Witt's Widow.—By Anthony Hope.
Not Exactly.—By E. M. Stooke.
Captain Flick.—By Fergus Hume.
Lord Ormont and his Aminta.—By George Meredith.
The Shoulder of Shasta.—By Bram Stoker.
The Crime of a Xmas Toy.—By Henry Herman.
Passion's Puppets.—Anonymous.
Ursule Mirouet. By Honore Balzac.
A Long Vacation.—By C. M. Yonge.
Tender Mercies of the good.—By C. R. Coleridge.
One Woman's Wisdom.—By A. Murphy.
Men of the Moss-Hags.—By S. R. Crockett.
The Divinations of Kala Persad.—By Headon Hill.
Tryphena in Love.—By Walter Raymond.
The Light that Failed.—By Rudyard Kipling.
A Lost Endeavour.—By Guy Boothby.
A Martyred Fool.—By Christie Murray.
When Greek Meets Greek.—By Joseph Hatton.
John Ellicomb's Temptation.—By Mrs. Chetwynd.
Maelcho.—By the Hon'ble Emily Lawless.
Pierre and His People.—By Gilbert Parker.

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### DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

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### HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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FOR Rs. 2-6
ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
BEEHIVE BRANDY
AND A COPY OF
THE ROYAL ALBUM
Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

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"DOVE" BEER — Pure, light and sparkling, above competition in quality and unrivalled for its Excellent Taste.

Per doz. Rs. 6 and 4.

Sole Agents.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

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### MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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FERRINTOSH is KNOWN to everybody.
FERRINTOSH is LIKED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ASKED FOR by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is DEMANDED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ACKNOWLEDGED by everybody
TO BE THE ONLY WHISKY WORTH DRINKING.
Rs. 27 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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### SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—

Shirts for Day or Dress,
From Rs. 15 for Six.
Coloured Shirts,
From Rs. 27 for Six.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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STENHOUSE WHISKY — The Purest and Mellowest Liqueur Whisky in the Market.

Rs. 36 per doz.

Sole Agents.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMAY & POONA

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Perfect Vital Invigorator.

THE { Finest Tonic in The World.

A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co., Ld., Bombay.

Hydrocarbine or Hair Renovator.

THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared only by

Kemp & Co., Ld., Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Toilet

In INDIA, always takes a prominent place in the day's proceedings; as in proportion to the Care bestowed upon it, depends to a large extent THE COMFORT OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

For The Hair. Use KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, which will give great comfort and coolness to the head, besides promoting the Growth of the Hair.

For The Teeth. Nothing can approach KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which cleanses the teeth, and strengthens the Gums.

For The Skin. PELLICULINE in the form of POWDER and CREAM used after the Bath or after Shaving, &c., will keep the skin soft and healthy, and prevent excoriations.

| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE | 1 8 | & 2 8 |
| FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR | 1 4 | & 2 4 |
| PELLICULINE CREAM OR POWDER | 1 4 | |

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co., Ld., Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country customers, according to the most approved principles Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, for one in [illegible]

At Livery, including Syce, per mensem ... Rs.
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ...
Commission on Carriages and Certificate ...
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ...
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs.
Special mixture, Crushed Oats, Bran etc. [illegible]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 7, AT 9-30 P.M.

Mr. T. V. TWINNING desires to call attention to the Entertainments about to be given (under his direction) in Bombay by

MADAME BARTON-BOOTH,
(The Eminent Shakesperian Reciter),
AND
Mr. S. H. MORSE,
(The admired Tenor Singer).

Madame Barton Booth's recitals are selected from
"HAMLET"
Act 3rd........"Play" Scene ........or "Closet" Scene
(In the Costume of "The Queen.")
"MACBETH."
Scenes 5 and 7. Act 1...... Scene 1. Act 2...... and "The Sleep Walking Scene."
(In the Costume of "Lady Macbeth.")
"ROMEO AND JULIET"
"Balcony" and "Potion" Scenes
"AS YOU LIKE IT."
Scene 2, Act 3 ...Scene 1. Act 4......and The Epilogue.
(In a Costume of the 16th Century.)
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."
4th Act The celebrated "Trial" Scene.
ALSO
"Shamser O'Brien"

Irish recitation (In character) G. J. S. Le Faun. The Opera founded on this story, is at present the rage of London,

AND

"TAM O'SHANTER."

Mr. Morse's beautiful voice has caused a perfect FURORE wherever he has appeared. These Artistes will make their first appearance in BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 7TH.

Mr. Twinning assures his Patrons that these Entertainments are of a high-class and refined character.

PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

PLAN at S. ROSE & Co.

---

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "LA SERENA" has arrived from ANTWERP, LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May, 1896.

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J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOHN NEUBERG RETIRED from the above Firm on the 1st January 1896, the SOLE PROPRIETOR now being Mr. JOHN BENJAMIN NEUBERG, who will continue to carry on the business under the same, well-known name and style of

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, May 5th, 1896.

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MR. A. SPILLING will continue to SIGN per procuration as hitherto.

J. NEUBERG.

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### NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Chloride of Sodium, a Military Helmet, Nails, Deck-chairs, Tea, Tooth-picks, Coir-yarn, Liqueurs, Wines and Spirits, Slippers, Salt, Iron-Bars, Hoop-iron, Stationery, Tobacco, Cotton, Rose-water, Grain-Sweepings, Fig-Iron, White-Earth, Chirody, Paint, Planks, Shoe and Boot Eye-lets, Carpenters' Tools, Glassware, Cocoanuts, Earthen Ink-bottles empty, Crackers, Empty Bottles, Printed Books, Imitation Gold Thread, Earthen Toys, Vichy-water, Cotton-Seeds, Machinery, Brown-paper, Soaps, Vaseline, Country Boots and Shoes, Cornflour, Chronometers and also various other articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 P.M.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within one week from the day of Sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 1st May, 1896.

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### LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL......... £1,125,000.
RESERVE ................................ £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICES:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

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### THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

THE SANATORIUM.

Church Gate House, First Floor.

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### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

---

### REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR.
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

---

### "GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, jacconets, dhooties, &c.

On account of the underwriters—
1 case combs.
On account of the concerned—
1 case cigars.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1896.

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### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 57 of 1895.

Balwant Krishnajee of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ........................................Plaintiff,

vs.

Bhawani Krishnajee and Sokabai, wife of Ramchunder Bhicajee of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in houses situate at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay........................................Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the consent decree made herein on the 19th day of September 1895, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, 1896.

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P. M.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing on our own ground which is situate, lying, and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assesment for Municipal Taxes under old No. 220, and now under ward No. 4 1 and street No. 7, and being Collector's old No. 316 and new No. A-2116, old Survey No. 585 and new Survey No. 2-7903, and containing by admeasurement 7 khaties length and 3 khaties breadth, be the same little more or less and is bounded as follows:—That is to say—on or towards the east formerly by vacant ground belonging to the vendors but now by the Temple of Shree Wittoba and Shiva, on towards the west formerly by the part of Antonio DeGa, but now by the house of Mayna Naikin, on or towards the north formerly by the house or ground of WittobaRamjee and Ramchunder Manickjee, but now by a public passage, and on or towards the south partly by the church of Vittoba Rackmabai and partly by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the above-named plaintiff or to Messrs. Bland and Noble, Attorneys for the first defendant abovenamed, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street, and Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1896.

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### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON-IN-PROCESS AT THE ALLIANCE MILLS, TARDEO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alliance Mills, Tardeo, by order of the adjuster and on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton-in-process with bobbins damaged by water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable substantial-made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy and Co., singing and piano music, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property in on view.

SALE OF THREE CASES MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. BROWN, Nainí Tal—

Ex s.s. Sutlej.

J B—Bombay, 2102-3—2 cases consisting of imitation flowers, rubber air beds, rubber sheets, boys' chesters, ladies' overcoats, umbrellas, pieces of white and black cloth, ladies, and gentlemen's straw hats, ladies' dresses, garments, and shirts, and golf caps.

Ex s.s. Ganges.

2026—1 case consisting of dress cloth, rugs, buttons, laces, ribbons, sewing cotton and silk, sun shades, straw hats, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co. nearly new, one mahogany brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, one handsome light open carriage, one glass-fronted double-seated brougham, cushion tyred-safety bicycle (Triumph) English saddle Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, curtains, pictures, garden plants, etc., the property of A. R. KING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Buildings, by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Sayyed Fateh Ali Mirza of Moorshedabad, the following furniture made to order, consisting of—

1 drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush and set with mirror, in 10 pieces.
1 pair of elegant large size cabinets.
1 pair of corner cabinets.
1 cheval glass.
1 marble top table.
1 large inlaid almyra in three pieces.
1 revolving office table.

Also by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sidney Smith.

1 revolving top-office table.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Beach Road, Bandora, next to Mr. Jariajbhai Peerbhai's Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, single pole tent, rowtee, three rifles, Hinks' and Ditmar's windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of N. R. OLIVER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1896.

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### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at St. George's Hospital, Fort.

A lot of surplus funiture consisting of chairs, tables, book-stand, iron cots, gratings, teapoys, &c., &c,

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas and Co. and on account and risk of Sha Manchoobhoy Navalchand, an insolvant—

13 strings containing 52 pearls weighing 119 carat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Staff Quarters, Parel, teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of J. TWIST, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloused piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 chesnut gelding, 15-2, 5 years, going in saddle and harness, a very good trapper.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in single harness, very quiet.

The property of Colonel CREAGH, R. A.—

1 black C B mare, aged, 15-3 hands, a first-rate charger and a very good trapper, sold as owner has no work for her.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, A lot of English lavatories, closets, urinals, etc., a splendid opportunity for Sanitary contractors. Also a lot of fancy glass hanging lamps, flower vases, tumblers, etc. etc.,

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AND PONIES AT LOCKSLEY HALL, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.—

20 Arab and Persian horses and ponies.

Among the lot there are good chargers, hunters, remounts, polo and tonga ponies.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca stone-built BUNGALOW with outhouses and well, situated at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—

A large pucca and bangalore tiled roof stone-built bungalow, with 3,200 square yards of land, situated at the Hill at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli. The bungalow has one drawing, one dining, two bath, and four bed rooms and is well furnished.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned,

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE
of
Very Valuable Furniture by "Wimbridge," "Roberts," and others.
PIANO, GARDEN, HORSES & CARRIAGES, &c.
at "Westropp House," Malabar Hill,
On a day to be fixed hereafter.
The property of J. A. SHEPHERD, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1896.

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RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

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## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE RUTLAM-NAGDA SECTION OF THE RUTLAM-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Government of India the Rutlam-Nagda Section (26 miles) of the Rutlam-Ujjain Broad-gauge extension of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway will be OPENED for COACHING and GOODS TRAFFIC, on and from MONDAY, the 11th May, 1896.

2. The Timings of Trains between Rutlam and Nagda will on and from the same date be as follows:—

| DOWN TRAINS. | | H. M. | UP TRAINS. | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rutlam | Dep. | 10 0 | Nagda | Dep. | 10 0 |
| Nagda | Arr. | 11 52 | Rutlam | Arr. | 17 52 |

3. The Rules, Rates and Fares, and Classification of Goods, on the Rutlam-Nagda Section, will be the same as at present in force on the Godhra Rutlam Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st May, 1896.

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### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR FARM of the RAJPIPLA STATE, for three years, from 1st August, 1896. Each Tender should state the minimum yearly Revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras Time), on Wednesday, the 13th May, 1896. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Undersigned, who will have full power to reject or accept any Tender without giving any reasons for doing so.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall within one week after the decision of the Undersigned has been communicated to him, deposit with the Undersigned a sum in cash or in Government Securities endorsed to him, which, added to the deposit of Rupees one thousand made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the Annual Revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the License to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his Tender will be cancelled, and fresh Tenders will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4. Any information as to issues, duty, prices, profit, &c., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the License, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Senior Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla State. The British Still-head duty system is in force and the Licence is based on the form current in British Districts.

5. With the farm of Country Liquor will be given, on payment of separate amount for each item.

(1). License for a shop for the sale of European liquor in the Town of Nandod.

(2). The right to collect duty, at the rate of Rs. 2 per kalshi (16 local maunds), on Mhowra Flowers exported beyond the limits of the State.

(3). The right to sell Toddy in the Town of Nandod.

Separate amounts should be Tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

6. Fees for Licenses for tapping Toddy Trees will be levied by the State Departmentally during the currency of the Farm at rates which will not be less than those at present prevailing.

F. W. SNELL, LIEUT.-COL.,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, Rewa Kantha, 15th April, 1896.

---

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

---

### J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

| | Per 100. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| ROYALS | 4 0 |
| TRABUCOS | 8 12 |
| COQUETAS | 3 8 |

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vevey Fins | Rs. 10-8 | per box of 250 |
| Vevey Flor Finas... | " 6-8 | " 100 |
| Vevey Courts | " 6-0 | " 120 |

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

---

# BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS

---

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

# HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

---

NOW READY.

THE
# INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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## BANKS.

### THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

(1) Only a few Shares available now.
(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

---

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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## BANKS.

### THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS | The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld. |
| SINGAPORE<br>PENANG | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| HONGKONG | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA | Bank of Australasia and Branches |
| COLOMBO | The Bank of Madras. |
| RANGOON | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA | Do. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

---

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .................£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... ..........£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ........................ £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s
WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

---

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ................... £10,695,969
REVENUE................ £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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### THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA

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### WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season

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### ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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*TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INDIAN BANKS.** | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. all | Rs. 10 pr. ct. | Rs. 1,413½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,310 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,270 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge | {10,000<br>15,000} | 100 | {100<br>75} | 10. p.c. | 161xd |
| **EXCHANGE BANKS.** | | | | | |
| Agra | 106,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £27 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | al | £1-5s. | £44to45 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 8 pr. ct. | 300 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Half yearly | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,050 | all | 26 | 660xd |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 59 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 58½ |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 860xd |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 580 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 730 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 625 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.50 | 1,650 |
| China Mills Co Ld | 800 | 1 000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 865 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 1,080 |
| Coimbatore S and W | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 110 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 740 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvdRs12 | 685 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 660 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 935 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 600 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,006 | 50 | 400 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 620 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 585 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 770 |
| Hinganghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 680 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 730 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,530 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 515 |
| Indian Manfg | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,310 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 635 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 730 |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.10 | 245 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 1,115 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 425 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 815 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 40 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 900 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,030 | 1,000 | dvd Rs35 | 835xd |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | dvdRs.10 | 267½ |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 775xd |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 1,185 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,090 | dvRs.120 | 3,400 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | N | 500 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 3,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | |
| Manockjee M Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs100 | 2,865 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 6 | 172½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs75 | 2,275 |
| ysore S & M o Ld | 4,000 | {250<br>50} | {250<br>50} | dvd 4½ | ... |
| dura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| ional | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 620 |
| w Great stern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 600 |
| ntal | 6,725 | 625 | 625 | dvdRs20 | 455 |
| ideney is Co (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 1,385xd |
| Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs40 | 875 |
| Ri Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,600 | dvdRs60 | 1,150 |
| Sas | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 1,255xd |
| Sho re Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,725xd |
| Soo das | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs40 | 915 |
| South India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 125 |
| South Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 392½ |
| Sun M Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 297½ |
| Star of ia | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 475 |
| Swade Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 695 |
| Sasso and Allian | ,000 | 00 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 700xd |
| Union S ning Land Ma fac turing | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 6 | 450 |
| nion M Ld | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 500 |
| Uenisht er Lukhmi ker C Co, Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria M | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| Western Ind | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 835 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | |
| B. B. & C. I. R. | ... | £ 18 | ... | o. | |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 70 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,125 |
| Bellary | 7 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 180 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 58 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| ombay Cotton | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 175 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | 11 | 185 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 220 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,888 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 330 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,300 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 6 | 117½ |
| Fort | 150 | 1,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1,175 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 55) |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs10 | 405 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 155 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs40 | 520 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 245 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 600 | 500 | 58 | 95 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs4 | 96½ |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 367½ |
| Munnoar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 192½ |
| New Berar | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 590 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 177½ |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 505 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 480 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,210 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 540 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil 16 | 55 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 370 | 200 | all | 12 | 210 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 10 | dvd Rs8 | 1,250 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | {1,750 | 100 | 100 | 15<br>7½ | 390 |
| BackBay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 162 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 200 | 5,375 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,375 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 3 | 70 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 730 | 500 | 500 | 5 | 1,500 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 550 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 220 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 340 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17½ |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 140 |
| Kemp & Co | 6,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 367 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 600 | 300 | 30 | 20 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co | 3,600 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| Marcks & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 178 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 pr. ct. | 161 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | | 103 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs22 | 612½ |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 25 | 60 | 1,120 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,400 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 110 |
| Telephone Co. | 2,960 | 25 | 100 | dvdRs1½ | 28½ xd |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 27-6 Nom. |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 27-2 |
| Pekin, bar Gold, old | ,, | 26-9 |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 26-3 |
| Australia bar Gold | ,, | 26-10 |
| Bombay bar Gold | ,, | 26-9½ |
| Sovereigns | ,, | 17-4½ |
| Do. Dragons | ,, | 17-2 |
| Silver | ,, | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Do. | | [illegible] |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Execution, County Jail, 7 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arthur Head entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oceanien entered the dock yesterday.

EXECUTION AT THE COMMON PRISON.—As already stated, the execution of Visram Babaji, the Kandewady murderer, will take place this morning, at the west side of the Common Prison.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Pestonjee Dossabhoy Kapadia, late manager of the Sassoon Mills, his relatives and friends contributed a sum of Rs. 3,430 for various charitable and benevolent purposes.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Electra, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China and Australia, per extra s.s. Oceanien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Rita | Kappey. |
| Valse | Sweet Vows | Roeder. |
| Fantasia | Maritana | Wallace. |
| Polka | Monchef D'Oeuvre | Delbruck. |
| Selection | Falka | Chassaigne. |
| Valse | La Berceuse | Waldteufel. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMINISTERING SULPHURIC ACID.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Grennan, yesterday, formally placed Gayaprasad Jamnadas, charging him with causing the death of MurlidhurRamprasad. Mr. Grennan applying for an adjournment, remarked that he had got ample evidence to prove that accused administered the acid to deceased, but he wanted time to make further enquiries, and also to enable him to instruct the Public Prosecutor. The charge stands adjourned until the 12th instant.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON THE ROAD.—Russool Sulleman, a Mahomedan lad, aged twelve years, residing with his parents at the 13th Lane, Kamatipoora, was, yesterday morning, lying asleep on the side of the road in front of the house, when he was accidentally injured by a municipal scavenger's cart, driven by Gainoo Govind, sustaining a wound on the head about five inches in length. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment. The driver is not answerable for the accident, which, it was stated, was due to the nose-string of the bullocks breaking, causing the animal to swerve in the direction in which the boy was lying.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, President of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, yesterday morning He was received by the secretary of the Society, and was taken all over the Veterinary College, the museum, the patho-bacteriological laboratory and the several wards of the hospital. Mr Fulton made minute inquiries into the working of both the institutions, and entered the following remark in the Hospital Visitors' Book: "I have had much pleasure in going over the hospital with Mr. Shroff, and was much struck with the cleanliness and admirable nature of the arrangements."

THE TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Vaman Gunesh, a mill-hand, employed at the Colaba Land and Mill Co., was charged at the instance of Inspector Gannon with making a false complaint. Accused had reported to the police that a friend of his had given him Rs. 60 and that Bhowria Humbo and five others had assaulted him and taken away the box containing the money. The police inspector made inquiries in the matter, and found that it was a false complaint, there being no foundation for the fact, and that it was made because of a grudge he bore to Bhowria. He was fined Rs. 50.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—We regret to learn that a serious casualty occurred to Mr. Wright, the Assistant Auditor of the Southern Maratha Railway, a few days ago. Mr. Wright was riding away from the house of a friend, when his horse took fright, and dashed up against a tree. The rider received a severe blow on the right side of the head and face, and fell from the horse. He was conveyed back to the bungalow, and on the Civil Surgeon being summoned to his bedside, it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. Permanent injury to the spine was also feared, but we are glad to say that the latest reports speak very favourably of Mr. Wright's prospects of recovery.

DRUGGING HIS FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett again charged Duthia Ittoo, a mill-hand, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with administering a stupefying drug in liquor to one Harri Dewji, with intent to cause hurt. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The Chemical Analyser in his report stated that on examining the glass he found a very small quantity of sulphate of copper. His Worship remarked that the quantity of drug found in the glass was very small, and the offence committed by accused was not serious enough to be sent to the Sessions. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment.

FEAST OF HOLY CROSS, BANDORA.—On Monday last, Mr. Augustine Zuzuarte celebrated this feast by giving a litany, the occasion being his birth-day. The cross adjoining his house was magnificently dressed. A big pendal was erected for the occasion, and it was decorated with flags, China lanterns, and variegated flowers and plants. Invitations in honour of this feast were issued to his large circle of friends and relatives, who responded to his invitations and took part in the litany. The Rev. Fr. Henriques, Vicar of St. Andrew's, who was specially invited, was present, and performed the religious part of the service. The St. Paul's Band did full justice to the occasion by singing and playing the litany, under the guidance of Mr. Joao Manoel Gonsalves.

THE VICTORIA-DRIVERS OF BOMBAY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vala Baoji, a hack victoria-driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. As he was driving the victoria along Church Gate Street, a little Hindu boy, who attempted to cross the street, was knocked down, and would have been run over had not a Mahomedan passer-by promptly rescued him by just avoiding the forewheel going over his neck. Mr. Mehta, pleader, who defended the accused, pleaded that the injuries to the boy were caused, by his falling down on the road, and therefore a lenient view should be taken of the case. The magistrate said that most of the hack drivers seemed to think that whoever walked on the road might be knocked down and run over. To set an example to them he fined the accused Rs. 20.

BLUE-JACKETS ON A TRIP.—Two Sidees, named Charlie Valerie and Francis Alexander, seamen on Her Majesty's ship Marathon, went about the city on Saturday night, and after visiting several grog-shops, proceeded to the house of a married woman at Erskine Road, and demanded admission. The neighbours persuaded them to leave the place, which they did, but about ten minutes afterwards, they again went to the same house, and failing to obtain an admission, they smashed open the doors of the woman's room, and also of one Syed Hoosein Sahib, a Mahomedan. Having obtained entry into the house, they commenced damaging the furniture. The neighbours raised an alarm, which brought the police on the spot. Both the Sidees now attempted to run away, and one of them, Alexander, succeeded in doing so; but he was pursued by the police, and arrested at the Apollo Bunder. The other seaman, Valerie finding himself surrounded by the police and several townspeople in front of the house, drew out his knife, and stabbed one Shaik Imam, a Mahomedan, who was standing amongst the crowd of people, inflicting a wound on his back, about five inches long and a quarter of an inch deep. He was eventually secured by the police, and the knife was wrenched out of his hand. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, both the seamen were charged at the instance of Inspector Sloane, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking. Both the accused pleaded intoxication. His Worship sentenced them to one day's imprisonment each, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each. The magistrate ordered Rs. 30 out of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to Syed Hoosein Sahib, as compensation for the damage done to his property. Alexander was then further charged with causing hurt to Shaik Imam, and on a conviction was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

## ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KEROSINE OIL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Major Samuel Comfort, one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company of New York, had obtained summons against Tyaballi Bhogabhoy, a dealer in kerosine oil, at 8, Null Bazaar, charging him with using a false trade-mark, contrary to sections 480 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having in his possession the trade-mark for the purpose of denoting that the oil was the manufacture or merchandise of a person whose manufacture or merchandize it was not, contrary to section 485 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Mr. Brown at the outset remarked that, though accused himself had not actually sold the tins, still on evidence it had been proved that he was the owner of the shop in which the tins were found, and as such he was equally guilty for the offence; for his subordinate had sold the tins under his orders only. The learned solicitor cited an English case in which a barmaid had supplied to a police constable on duty, and in which the publican was held responsible for the action of his servant. He stated that he would call evidence to prove that the defendant was the owner of the shop, and that the latter used a receptacle in such a manner as to deceive the public, and had the oil in his possession for the purpose of sale. Under these circumstances, Mr. Brown contended that it was not necessary to prove that the defendant had actually sold the goods, and asked the court to frame charges against the present accused.

Anundrao Ramchander, further examined by Mr. Brown, said that Mahomedally Bhogabhoy was the man who sold the tin of oil to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said that he was sure that Mahomedallai himself had sold the tins to him. Accused's third brother, Rehemanji, had not sold it to him. Mahomedalli always sat on the shop. Since the last hearing, witness had made enquiries, and ascertained that Mahomedalli was the man who sat on the defendant's shop.

Bundeally Heerji, a kerosine oil broker stated that he saw three of the brothers in the court. They all kept a kerosine oil shop at Null Bazar. The shop was in the name of the defendant, but his two brothers assisted him in the management of the business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that he had supplied them with both snowflake and white rose oil. He last supplied them with the goods of these kinds on the 28th March last. Witness bought snowflake oil from the Standard Oil Company.

Heerji Lukhamsey, a servent in the employ of one Munji Nathoo, a general merchant, was then examined, and he corroborated the last witness.

Mr. Brown here closed the case for the prosecution, and, in doing so, he submitted that charges should be framed against the accused under the Penal Code and under the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Brown cited an English case in which a mineral water manufacturer had issued his minerals in bottles bearing the name of another manufacturer.

On behalf of the defence, Mr. Davar said that the Standard Oil Company had been the victims of their clerk, Anundrao. The learned counsel was prepared to show that the defendant was not in Bombay when the tin of oil was purchased, and that the cases were seized after his client had left Bombay. The defendant had never purchased the oil or sold or assisted in its sale to the complainants' witness. Under these circumstances, Mr. Davar asked the court not to frame any charges against his client, remarking that it would be stretching law to an unauthorized extent to frame charges against his client, as it was never intended by the legislature to have a man punished for the alleged guilt of another. Since the last hearing the case had been shifted on to defendant's brother, Mahomedalli, but Mahomedalli was in Bombay, and if complainants thought they had a case against him, they might file a fresh information against him. Mr. Davar considered the complainants would be very badly advised if they based their case on the words of an amateur detective such as their clerk, Anundrao, proved himself to be, and who had shifted his evidence from the defendant to his brother, with the idea that he would get into the good grace of his employers. With regard to the charge of using a trade-mark with the object of deceiving the purchaser, Mr. Davar said that his client was hundreds of miles away from Bombay when the tins of oil in question were either bought or sold, and therefore the defendant could not be charged with using such means of deception as were contemplated by the Act. The defendant had not in his possession the oil or had applied any fraudulent trade-mark.

The magistrate said that he had carefully considered the question, and it appeared to him that the sections applied to the persons actually in possession of the goods. It had been proved that defendant was not in Bombay at the time, neither had he possession of the goods, nor did he take part in the sale of the goods. Mr. Dastur, under the circumstances, did not think it necessary to frame charges against the defendant, who was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Davar then submitted that complainants had taken proceedings against his client without making necessary inquiries, and therefore the defendant was entitled to the costs.

Mr. Brown said that the company had shown no malice, and taken every precaution before going to the court.

The magistrate held that the complainants had shown no vindictive feelings, and referred defendant to the Civil Court.

## PROPOSED BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

IN reference to this subject, Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, has submitted a report to the Municipal Commissioner in which he says :—

The proposal for a bacteriological examination of the water-supply did not really come from me. In the Standing Committee, a desire was expressed for a "high class" examination, and by "high class" I understood it was meant bacteriological research. I supported it and gave the feeling expressed a definite shape. Bacteriological examination of our water-supply would be very interesting, but, as a matter of common sense, we know that our water-supply coming from lakes in far-off hills is not likely under bacteriological examination to give any knowledge which we do not now possess. It would, however, be interesting merely from a scientific point of view; I have, therefore, supported the recommendation; although immediate advantage may not follow from bacteriological examination, it does not follow that the examination will not be of value. I think now, as I have thought and recommended before, that a specialist employed to make a study extending over some years of the water-supply of this city might gain knowledge which would be of great practical value to the public health, but except by prolonged study and investigation of the water-supply of this city—as for example a whole year ought to be given to a study of the life in the water of each of the lakes, I do not think that any knowledge much in advance of what we have is likely to be obtained except, as I have before stated, after a long and careful study of the water-supply. When I recommended that the Chemical Analyzer should be asked to make the bacteriological examination, it seemed to me that the Chemical Analyzer, having a laboratory and all the apparatus necessary, was in a better position to do the work, it having to be done quickly, than any one else. So far as the chemical examination of the water-supply, I have been making additional examinations, and, if there is a disposition to give me assistance, I should be very glad to make use of it. I should like very much if I was allowed to go across to Allahabad and see the system of examination followed by Professor Hankin so as to introduce it here.

THE *Pioneer* hopes that the attention of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Management will be attracted by a letter on the traffic arrangements of that line between Fyzabad and Benares. If the statements of the writer are correct, and seeing that he is a constant traveller, there is every reason to presume that they are, the state of things described must be considered disgraceful. Railway lines conducted on commercial principles welcome traffic and aim at carrying all the passengers they can: the Oudh and Rohilkhand appears to have its own idea of how many persons *per diem* it should be called upon to convey. If more want to travel, so much the worse for the surplus. They must either pack into carriages already crowded to suffocation or be left behind on the platforms. There is no other public in the world that would stand being treated in this fashion; but the Indian 3rd class passenger is so helpless and uncomplaining that it is only by chance that anything is heard of his ill-treatment. One cannot use a milder word, for the crushing of people into carriages already overfull becomes at this time of year absolutely dangerous to life; and yet the unfortunate travellers prefer the horrible discomforts of such a journey to having their plans disorganised by being left behind. It is a reproach to the Government of India itself that such complaints should have to be made of one of their own State lines, whose arrangements are in official hands. The inhumanity of turning railway carriages into so many moving "Black Holes" is plain, and the responsibility lies as plainly with the Government, who ought to be the first to set a good example to other railways.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·660 | Calm | 3 | 111·5 | 83·0 | 17 | ... | 1·89 | −1·18 |
| Agra | 29·641 | NE | 4 | 111·0 | 81·7 | 23 | ... | 0·22 | −1·24 |
| Cawnpore | 29·659 | ESE | 5 | 111·5 | 82·1 | 66 | .. | 0·42 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·703 | E | 7 | 110·1 | 80·3 | 59 | ... | 0·75 | −1·31 |
| Jhansi | 29·661 | Calm | 1 | 114·2 | 87·2 | 16 | ... | 0·64 | −1·03 |
| Jacobabad | 29·679 | Calm | 3 | 113·2 | 76·0 | 34 | ... | 1·00 | −0·31 |
| Karachi | 29·779 | WSW | 13 | 92·8 | 79·0 | 83 | ... | 0·14 | −1·70 |
| Jeypore | 29·717 | W | 3 | 112·3 | 79·4 | 23 | ... | 0·31 | −1·39 |
| Ajmere | 29·731 | W | 7 | 108·4 | 87·5 | 31 | ... | 0·07 | −1·37 |
| Deesa | 29·778 | W | 9 | 112·5 | 78·0 | 58 | ... | .. | −0·55 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·761 | NW | 3 | 110·3 | 81·6 | 53 | ... | .. | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·768 | WNW | 16 | 105·6 | 75·9 | 59 | ... | 0·14 | −0·49 |
| Rajkot | 29·814 | NW | 11 | 107·9 | 70·8 | 65 | ... | 0·03 | −0·56 |
| Veraval | 29·800 | W | 9 | 87·1 | 77·3 | 87 | ... | .. | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·750 | NW | 9 | 107·5 | 79·6 | 32 | ... | 0·04 | −1·08 |
| Indore | 29·741 | W | 6 | 106·5 | 79·6 | 29 | ... | 0·08 | −1·03 |
| Saugor | 29·681 | W | 3 | 109·4 | 81·6 | 19 | ... | 0·44 | −2·14 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·683 | WNW | 3 | 111·0 | 80·1 | 22 | ... | 0·10 | −2·70 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·685 | W | 4 | 111·5 | 87·0 | 21 | ... | 0·25 | −1·86 |
| Khandwa | 29·744 | NW | 12 | 110·2 | 85·6 | 52 | ... | ... | −1·54 |
| Raipur | 29·703 | SW | 9 | 111·5 | 86·4 | 28 | ... | 0·12 | −2·61 |
| Nagpur | 29·695 | SSW | 9 | 112·7 | 87·0 | 33 | ... | 0·45 | −2·87 |
| Amraoti | 29·729 | WNW | 7 | 110·9 | 86·2 | 36 | ... | ... | −2·58 |
| Akola | 29·739 | WSW | 9 | 112·6 | 86·2 | 31 | ... | 0·04 | −2·96 |
| Surat | 29·801 | Calm | c | 94·7 | 79·6 | 72 | ... | ... | −0·26 |
| Malegaon | 29·758 | NNW | 9 | 108·3 | 76·1 | 29 | ... | ... | −1·35 |
| Bombay | 29·835 | SSW | 8 | 90·6 | 81·6 | 78 | ... | 0·06 | −0·87 |
| Poona | 29·813 | W | 15 | 106·0 | 73·4 | 43 | ... | 2·37 | +0·54 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·787 | NNW | 9 | 105·9 | 72·9 | ... | ... | 1·56 | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·791 | SW | 3 | 108·6 | 76·2 | 29 | ? | 0·14 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·774 | NW | 9 | 103·7 | 80·9 | 34 | ... | 0·71 | −2·18 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·801 | WNW | 6 | 92·4 | 81·8 | 71 | ... | 0·34 | −0·54 |
| Belgaum | 29·779 | WNW | 18 | 98·2 | 70·7 | 60 | 0·03 | 2·18 | −2·36 |
| Goa | 29·813 | N | 10 | 92·0 | 83·4 | 72 | 0·02 | 0·36 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·807 | Calm | 6 | 90·8 | 80·4 | 66 | ... | 0·48 | −2·76 |
| Mangalore | 29·807 | Calm | 3 | 94·8 | 81·9 | 70 | 0·01 | 3·17 | −1·83 |
| Calicut | 29·818 | ESE | 11 | 91·7 | 80·0 | 83 | 0·09 | 6·71 | −4·10 |
| Cochin | 29·841 | Calm | M | 87·2 | 77·1 | 89 | 0·19 | 12·68 | −4·74 |
| Bangalore | 29·842 | ESE | 6 | 89·3 | 69·8 | 80 | ... | 4·43 | −2·06 |
| Secunderabad | 29·786 | ESE | 5 | 104·7 | 78·8 | 54 | ... | 1·28 | −2·40 |
| Masulipatam | 29·806 | S | 11 | 96·1 | 82·5 | 86 | ... | 0·83 | −7·91 |
| Bellary | 29·796 | Calm | 5 | 103·7 | 80·3 | 41 | ... | 2·56 | −0·89 |
| Cuddapah | 29·785 | W | L | 105·7 | 81·4 | 46 | ... | 6·71 | +0·31 |
| Madras | 29·824 | S | 4 | 94·[illegible] | 76·5 | 67 | ... | 19·85 | −1·26 |
| Coimbatore | 29·833 | W | 2 | 94·4 | 76·8 | 87 | ... | 3·13 | −5·02 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·823 | WSW | 4 | 97·6 | 79·8 | 61 | ... | 8·55 | −3·15 |
| Negapatam | 29·819 | SW | 9 | 89·5 | 78·0 | 78 | 0·05 | 37·89 | +6·36 |
| Colombo | 29·851 | SSE | 10 | 86·5 | 77·0 | 89 | 2·06 | 34·31 | −9·34 |
| Aden | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and at Neemuch, Allahabad and Cawnpore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Allahabad and Malegaon, 16 at Veraval, and 14 at Nagpur and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is largely to very largely in excess of the normal at Delbi, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Akola, and the minimum similarly so in Central India, Rajputana, Berar and at Delhi, Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur and Sholapur. The highest teperature in the shade was 114° at Jhansi, and the lowest 70° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Karachi, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Sholapur, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Trichinopoli, Negapatam and Colombo. Rain in light to moderate showers has fallen at Cochin, and a few drops at Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Negapatam and Colombo. Conditions are favourable for local rain with thunder and lightning in Ceylon, on the Malabar coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The mail steamer Oriental left Aden on the 28th, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 14° 17' N., Longitude 52" E., at 8 a.m. on the 29th, light north-easterly to south-easterly winds and fine; to Latitude 16' N., Longitude 61' E. at 8 p.m. on the 30th April, light southerly and south-westerly winds and fine; to arrival on the 2nd May, moderate to light south-westerly to north-westerly winds and fine weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Pressure has generally increased. Readings are lowest over the South Punjab and the Agra district and relatively low over the Central Provinces, while they are high in the Assam Valley and Tennasserim. Abnormal easterly winds continue to prevail up the Gangetic plain and variable breezes are reported in West Peninsula and over the Punjab. Elsewhere the wind directions are about normal and the force is fresh, over the north of the Bay, and over Sind, Gujarat and across the head of the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen in Bengal and Madras and the mean is below normal is those provinces, but elsewhere the temperature has risen and heat is excessive. The highest maximum is 114·6 at Sirsa. Rain is reported in the greater part of Bengal, and Assam and scattered rain has fallen in Burma and the Peninsula. Trivandrum has received three, Saugor Island two, and Jessore and Burdwan each, one inch.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | inches | 29·775 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 85·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 79·0 |
| Dew Point | | 76·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | ·754 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | | 1·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | degrees | 90·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 80·6 |
| General Directions of wind* | | NW, SE, WNW, NW, |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 225 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th April, compared with the Statement of 21st April, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | April 21. Rs. | A. | P. | April 28. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 68,50,000 | 0 | 0 | 68,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,83,68,649 | 3 | 11 | 1,93,89,447 | 10 | 2 |
| Other Deposits, &c | 4,89,76,780 | 4 | 7 | 5,08,01,811 | 8 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4,88,907 | 5 | 9 | 5,43,5[illegible]2 | 2 | 1 |
| Sundries | 27,76,401 | 2 | 3 | 29,10,581 | 13 | 3 |
| Rs. | 9,77,60,741 | 0 | 6 | 10,10,60,433 | 2 | 5 |
| **ASSETS.** | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 55,32,905 | 0 | 0 | 51,41,920 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 40,63,914 | 0 | 0 | 40,20,314 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,87,80,772 | 4 | 2 | 1,70,36,586 | 6 | 3 |
| Credits do do. | 1,24,85,545 | 8 | 5 | 1,25,37,100 | 13 | 10 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 3,43,34,731 | 9 | 4 | 3,33,27,514 | 1 | 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | 5,61,752 | 0 | 11 | 4,72,483 | 6 | 6 |
| Bullion | 2,679 | 12 | 11 | 2,228 | 12 | 11 |
| Dead Stock | 13,19,125 | 15 | 2 | 13,20,471 | 9 | 11 |
| Stamps | 11,351 | 9 | 2 | 10,878 | 10 | 3 |
| Sundries | 14,21,560 | 7 | 5 | 14,20,451 | 8 | 9 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 89,47,476 | 15 | 11 | 1,05,14,212 | 4 | 5 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,02,98,922 | 13 | 1 | 1,51,96,238 | 8 | 5 |
| Rs. | 9,77,60,741 | 0 | 6 | 10,10,60,433 | 2 | 5 |

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to April 28, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 10,80,874 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 23,01,673 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 18,25,031 | do. |
| Post Bills | 59,685 | do. |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Bank's Investments | 4,31,885 | Dec. |
| Loans | 17,44,186 | do. |
| Accounts of Credit | 51,555 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | 10,07,217 | Dec. |
| Cash at Head Office | 15,66,763 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 48,97,316 | do. |

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

## THE HORSES IN THE DERBY.

THE Derby Stakes of 6,000 sovs. by subscription of 50sovs. each, h. ft. or 5sovs. only if declared by the first Tuesday in January 1895; for three-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 9lb.; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovs., the owner of the second 300 sovs., and the owner of the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; about one mile and a half.—285 subs. Closed July 24, 1894.

Ager, ch c by Ayrshire, Aggie, Duke of Devonshire.
Ajax, b c by Whistle Jacket, Ladybird, Dr Ferris.
Amesbury, ch c by Salisbury, Lady Plotwell, Mr J Cannon.
Aniseed, ch c by Friar's Balsam, Santa Anna, Mr R Sneyd
Athcliath, br c by Atheling, Hasty Girl, Mr J Daly.
Aureus, br c by Gold, Light of Other Days, Prince Soltykoff.
Bank Holiday, b c by Hampton, Cheap, Ld Houghton.
Barn Dance, ch f by Common, Mazurka, Sir J Blundell Maple
Bayreuth, ch c by Tristan, Applause II, Duke of Devonshire.
Bay Ronald, b c by Hampton, Black Duchess, Mr T Philips.
Beato, b c by Pourtant, Bavarde, M Albert Menier.
Beauregard, ch c by Fernandez, Mabella, Baron de Hirsch.
Br c by Ben Battle, The White Witch, Sir Tatton Sykes.
Berkeley, ch c by Barcaldine, Argument, Ld Rosebery.
Bomb, ch c by Tristan, Touch-me-not, Mr Winter
Bothwell, br c by Galopin, Scotch Agnes, Mr Wallace Johnstone.
Bradwardine, b or br c by Barcaldine, Monte Rosa, Mr J H Platt.
Broceliande, b c by Tristan, Briar-root, Mr Douglas Baird.
Bruntwood, b c by Galopin, Maid Marian, Mr Winter.
Bucephalus, b c by Surefoot, Breakfast, Mr Theobald.
Calthorpe, b or br c by Petrarch, Agnes, Mr J T Crossley.
Carino, b c by Imp Maxim, Carina, Mr A Belmont.
Carriden, b c by Enthusiast, Wild Hyacinth, Mr Russel.
Cervin, ch c by Surefoot, Sarah Duchess, Mr J H Musker.
Champfleurie, b or br c by Springfield, Fleur de Marie, Mr Douglas Baird.
Chancery, br c by St. Serf., Chianti, Mr W H Hawker.
Chattishill, ch c by Melanion, Reine Blanche, Mr T Cannon.
Chelford, ch c by Chelsea, Lady Hettie, Mr J W Churton.
Chevele d'Or, ch c by Bend Or, Chevil Grove, Ld Radnor.
Chief Baron, br c by Crowberry, Elfleta, Mr C B L Fernandez
Chliast, b or br c by Chillington, Manœuvre, Mr Jersey.
Claros, ch c by Conservator or Gallinule, Sybil, Sir Tatton Sykes.
Coffee Cooler, b c by Barcaldine, Lucy Ashton, Mr Winter.
Conroy, b c by Bend Or, Grace Conroy, Duke of Westminster.
Corail, ch c by The Bard, Princess Catherine, M E Blanc.
Creswick, ch g by Pioneer, Shy Duchess, Mr Y R Graham.
Cromlech, ch c by Hampton or Glasshampton, Obelisk, Ld Radnor.
Crystal Palace, b c by Prism, Strathbrock, Ld Scarborough.
Cuirass, b c by Morion, Katherine, Ld Charles Montagu.
Curable, ch c by Friar's Balsam, Engadine, Mr Brodrick Cloete.
Dacotah II, ch c by Onondaga, Sophronia, M P Lorillard.
Dancing Bee, ch c by Saraband, Honeycup, Mr H J Bailey.
Darius II, ch c by Doubloom, Sanda, M Nicholas Szemere.
Ch c by Despair, Quebrada, Mr W G Stevens.
Devil-may-Care, ch c by Chittabob, Freedom, Mr H McCalmont.
Devonshire, b c by Morion, Pythia, Mr John Watson.
Don, The br c by Donovan, Duenna, Sir S Scott.
B c by Donovan, Distant Shore, Mr C D Rose.
B c by Donovan, Royal Nun, Mr Foxhall Keene.
Dromeus, b c by Melanion, Flickering, Mr T Cannon.
Dream Dance, ch f by Saraband, Reve d'Or, Mr A Cristo.
Druid, The, b c by Prince Rudolph, Takeaway, Major J Evans.
Dule Tree b c by Tristan, Cydonia, Mr R A Oswald.
Dumb-bell, b c by Barcaldine, Timebell, Mr John Watson.
Dunrobin, b c by Hampton, Helen Agnes, Mr Jas Snarry.
Durannus, br c by Selby, Ilia, Mr W I'Anson.
Dynamo, b c by Peter, Electric Light, Mr P H Combe.
Erwig, br or bl c by Hanton, Wriggle, Mr H E Beddington.
Easthorpe, b or br c by Band Or, Jersey Lily, Mr Jas Snarry.
Eisteddfod, ch f by Petrach, Modwena, Duke of Portland.
Eldorado II, ch c by Gamin or Richelieu, Enterprise, M Albert Menier.
Fabian, ch c by Bend Or, Saga, M R Lebaudy.
Fairy King, b c by Royal Hampton, Queen of the Fairies, Lord Penrhyn.
Father Thames, b c by Hampton, Merry Duchess, Sir John Kelk.
Fifth Problem, The, ch f by Isosceles, The Romp, Mr John Reese.
Friedland, ch c by Frontin, Valeria, M Albert Menier.
Froward, br c by Brag, Frolic, Mr Leopold de Rothschild.
Funny Boat, ch c by Fernandez, Canoe, Mr E Courage.
Galeazzo, b c by Galopin, Eira, Mr Leopold de Rothschild
Gallinco, b or br c by Galopin, Agave, Mr Fairie.
Galpon, ch c by Galliard, Riverplate, Capt H T Fenwick.
Golden Moments, br f by Sheen, Memoir, Duke of Portland.
Gong, ch c by Hagioscope, Saucy Bell, Mr H E Beddington.
Grand Attack, br c by Merry Hamptan, Reprisal, Capt F Forester.
Gulistan, b c by Brag, Guinevra, Mr Leopold de Rothschild.
Harp-Or, b c by Kilwarlin, Field Azure, Sir R Affleck.
Hartford, b c by St. Serf, Sandiway, Duke of Westminster.
Hendersyde, b c by Ayrshire, Dereen, Sir R Waldie Griffith.
High Treasurer, ch c by Salisbury, Lowland Maid, Mr R Botterrill.
Hindley, b c by Minting, Enchantress, Mr Dobell.
His Reverence b c by St Simon, Miss Middlewick, Duke of Portland.
Hydpocrite, ch c by Frair's Balsam, Unco Guide, Mr H E Beddington.
Idler, The br c by Galliard, Abandoned, Mr T Phillips,
Imposant, ch c by Weltmann, Formidable. Prince Furstenberg
Ch c by Iroquois, Toribera, Mr A Belmont.
John a' Dreams, b c by Beauclerc, Hysterical, Mr. Miles I'Anson.
Killyleagh, b c by Kendal, Abanico, Mr H Moore.
B c by Kirkham, Gold Wave, Ld Dunraven.
Knife Boy, br c by Bread Knife. Bonnie Bairn, Capt A E Whitaller.
Knight of the Thistle, br c by Rosebery, The Empress Maud, Mr H A Harrison.
Kyoto, br c by Miguel, Lena, Mr Wallace Johnstone.
Labrador, br c by Sheen, Ornament, Duke of Westminster.
Lobengula, ch c by Prince Rudolph, Beauty Fair, Mr G A Raill.
Loie Fuller, b f by Lavernt, Flores, Baron de Rothschild.
Lollard, ch c by Satiety, Heresy, Ld Rosebery.
Lord Hyde, b c by Thurio, Lady Clarendon, Ld Ellesmere.
Love Lane, br c by Swillington, Sub Rosa, Mr J Lowther.
Majestueuse, b f by Heaume, Her Majesty, Baron de Rothschild.
Margrave II, ch c by Imp St Blaise, Lady Margaret, Mr A. Belmont.
Marrano, b or br c by The Rejected, Marcella, Ld Straford.
Max, br c by Maxim, Crucible, Mr R H Combe.
Melango, br c by Melanion, Amalgam, Ld Stanley.
Merchiston, b c by Poineer, Saponaria, Mr Y R Graham
Mimic, b c by Galopin, Mimi, Sir Tatton Sykes.
Mintfield, b c by Minting, Sir R Waldie Griffith.
Mitre, b c by Merry Hampton, Caroline, Capt Machell.
Montauk, ch c by Strathmore, Spinaway Mr Leigh.
Moor, bl c by Morglay, Muriel, Mr Leopold de Rothschild.
Morgallyth, b c by Morglay, Alyth, Mr H Mackusick.
Ch c by Morion, Hermia, Duke of Devonshire.
Musley Chief, b or br c by Bend Or, Festive, Mr. Jas Snarry.
Oronsay, b c by Senanus, Effie Deans. Gen Owen Williams.
Ortelo, b c by Bend Or, Napoli, Mr J H Houldsworth.
Palaverer, br c by Saraband, The Bat, Sir Tatton Sykes.
Persimmon, b c by St Simon, Perdita II, H R H the Prince of Wales.
Phoebus Apollo, b c by St Simon Polynesia, Mr. Theobald.
Phosphorescence, b c by Sheen, Phosphine, Major Joicey.
Poor Maggie, b f by Barcaldine, Spring Eve, Mr A Hedges.
Positano, b or br c by St. Simon, Ponza, Mr J H Houldsworth.
Prize Day, b c by Prism, Rent Day, Mr John Barry.
Prose, br c by Prism, Rosary, Ld Scrborough.
Rampion, ch c by Amphion, Rydal, Duke of Westminster.
Red Coral, b or br c by Melanion, Coralie, Mr T Cannon.
Red Ray, b c by Prism, Red Shoes, Ld Zetland.
Regret, b c by Sheen, Farewell, Duke of Westminster.
Reveur, ch c by Clover, Reveuse, M E Bianc
Robespierre, br c by Hawkstone, Maid of Athol, Mr Jerzey.
Robinson Crusoe, b or br c by Exile II, Maria Renata, Mr A Taylor.
Roquebrune, br f by St Simon, St Marguerite, Sir J Miller
Rose King, ch by Rosebery or Crowberry, Rose Garden, M R Lebaudy.
Royal Stud, ch c by Royal Hampton, Lady Alwyne, Mr E Courage.
Runnelstone, b c by Amphion, Rudstone, Sir Tatton Sykes.
St Frusquin, br c by St Simon Isabel, Mr Leopold de Rothschild.
St Servan, b c by St Symphorien, Toretha, Mr H McCalmont
Sand Chat, b c by Minting, Stone Chat Mr Vyner.
San Stefano b c by St Simon, Orsova, Ld Derby.
Sarellum, ch c by Saraband, Vellum, Mr C J [illegible]erry.
Scotch Wisdom, ch c by Wisdom, Brose, Col North.
Sea Diver, b c by Pearl Diver, Miss McLeod, Sir W Gilbey.
Seaport, b or br c by Galliard, Seashell, Mr J G Joicey.
Serpentine, b or br f by St Serf, Footlight Mr Daniel Cooper.
Shaddock, b c by St Serf, Orange, Duke of Westminster.
B c by Sheen, Morning Glory, Mr F Luscombe.
Shurland, ch c by The Baron, Illuminata, Mr A M Cardwell.
Sophos, b c by Hagioscope, Matilda Mr L Brassey.
South Australian, b c by Sheen, Beltana, Prince Soltykoff.
Spock, b c by Oberon, Lady Lothian, Mr John Wallace.
Springald, b c by Galliard Cataract, Lord Ellesmere.
Squatter, b or br c by Pioneer, Tenax, Mr Y R Graham.
Stalker, ch c by Hawkeye, Silent Mr A Hoole.
Stately Measure, ch c by Exile II, Country Dance, Mr A Taylor.
Swanham, br c by Charibert, Flosh Ide, Mr William Cooper.
Talkin Tarn, b c by Hawkeye, Fair Game, Mr A Hoole.
Tamarind, b c by St Symphorien, Marjoram, Mr L Brassey.
Teufel, b or br c by Despair, Clootie, Mr W G Stevens.
Topaz, b c by Prism, Wild Mint, Ld Scarborough.
Toussaint, b c by St Simon, Ste Alvere, Mr E Cassell.
Trebons, b c by Clover, Tototo, M E Blanc.
Trevaldwyn, b c by Ordovix, Pola, Col Heyward.
Tumbler, b c by Pioneer, Festivity, Mr Dobell.
Turgot, br c by Goldseeker, Speranza, Chev Ginistrelli.
Turnham, ch c by Hampton, Reverse, Baron de Hirsch.
Violet Fane, b f by Petrarch, Venus's Looking Glass, Mr A James.
Vitellius, br c by Satiety, Italica, Capt A E Whitaker.
Watchful, ch c by Thurio, Mizpah, Mr E J Keylock.
Welbeck, br c by Ayrshire, Simplicity, Mr G P T Dawson.
Winter King, The, c b by Galliard, Winter Queen, Ld Rosebery.
B c by Wisdom, Golden Fleece, Mr A Hoole.
Yorker, b g by Saraband, Prince Arena, Sir J Blundell Maple.

MR. ROBERT PIERPONT, M.P., the Conservative member for Warrington, who has twice recently visited the Leper Farm in the island of Cyprus, and who is appealing for funds to build a small church for those so afflicted, which, he thinks, will assist them in turning to "their religion for consolation and hope," in a letter to a member of the Bar of the Middle Temple mentions that Dr. Heidensturn, the medical superintendent of the Colony, considers that he has made an important discovery. This is what Mr. Pierpont says: "Dr. Heidensturn is, as far as I could judge, regarded by the lepers as their best and most beloved protector. He believes (and I think with good reason) that he has found a cure for leprosy, i.e., a specific which can arrest and cure the disease in its earlier stages. A woman, not being a leper, insisted on accompanying her husband to the farm when he had been declared a leper. She is now a leper, and has lost the sight of one eye. She is under the treatment. Of course it cannot bring back the sight to her blind eye, but I hope that she may be before long clean from leprosy. One man the doctor regards as cured. However, though there is a law for putting people into the farm, there is none for getting them out. the disease having been considered incurable. The doctor hopes, being a member of the Legislative Council, to get such a law passed." A priest who is not a leper lives on the farm.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lady Armstrong, 2,041 tons, Captain W Abbott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Leander 1,888 tons, Captain A Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Mr E Pyre, Mrs A Pyre, Miss M Kennedy, Mr R R Martin and Mr Hamilton.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 759 tons, Captain E. C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (2nd May) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr L Pendergast Walshe and 280 deck.

THE s s Benares, 1,927 tons, Captain C Schonfeldt arrived in harbor yesterday from Hamburg (18th March), with a general cargo, Mr Pearson as cabin and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Makintosh and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (11th April) via cost ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers:—The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain S Boon, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Mr Wilson, Mr F Pardage, Mr V Liliadhur, Mr H Renderson, 4 clerks, Mr J W Skelhai and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers, arrived here yesterday per Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Oceanien, Captain R Schmitz, from Marseilles and Aden:—Rev and Mrs A Bird, Major and Mrs B Lewis, Major Deane, Mr and Mrs A Barboza de Geniros and two children, Mr Carey La Pemme and daughter, Mr and Mrs Melter and 4 children, Mr R P Papatz, Mr Rutner, Mr Cescran, Mr and Miss Kuhr, Mr D Otten, Mr and Miss Mirabar, Mr Lombard, Mr Rastout, Mr Giraud, Mr Nguyenh Dinh Kuanh, Mr Le Joucoup, Mr Chaniard, Mr O Kingi, Mr Shaik Amadi, Mr Jamsetjee and friend, Mr Yeomeham Denubar, Mr Mahomed Bassatama, and two friends, Mr Eahib Mahomed and four friends, Mr Syed Jeleboushman and two friends, Mr Ahmed Banumamed and three friends, Mr Syed Hassan and three infants, Mr Mahomed Censaieh, six friends and two infants, Mr Jaffer bin Mahomed and three friends, Mr Shaik Salleh and one friend and infants, Mr Syed bin Oomer and two friends and two infants, Mr Aboobaker bin Oomar two friends and infant. Mr Mirahibin and Mr Abdoollah and infant.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 5.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Macrae | 166[illegible] | Hill | N F | | F M & Co |
| B | Greatham | 15[illegible]1 | Gawing | | 6-5 | K Nixon |
| C | Naseri | 912 | Raffin | Zanzibar | | B & P S N Co |
| D | Ramillies | 1904 | Richards | Genoa | | J Mackintosh |
| E | Alphee | 998 | Etinne | P Gulf | 14-5 | E D Baillow |
| F | Palestrina | 2187 | Harder | Genoa | 8-5 | K Nixon |
| G | Safari | 892 | Kiene | Zanzibar | 9-5 | F Heyer |
| K | Indrani | 3226 | Trotter | London | 12-5 | K Nixon & Co |
| L | Assyria | 970 | Acheson | Not fixed | | M Mackenzie |
| M | Mogul | 2354 | Wright | N F | | M M & Co |
| O | Nuddea | 1944 | Boon | Zanzibar | 5-5 | M M & Co |
| P | Stolzenfels | 1933 | Frerich | Bremen | 9-5 | Glade & Co |
| 30 tons Crane. | | | | | | |
| | Ileafee | 373 | Ally | E C Africa | | Naser bin Ahmed |

#### HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahamani | 521 | Budroo | Bhownugger | 5-5 | Shepherd & Co |
| Sabermati | 521 | Ahmed | C Gulf | 7-5 | Do. |
| Bahaduri | 829 | Fairweather | Kurrachi | 5-5 | Do. |

#### VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mazagon | 3280 | Dening | China | 7-5 | P& O S N Co |
| 2 | Oceanien | 2647 | Schmitz | Colomo | 8-5 | D Baillow |
| 3 | La Serena | 1446 | Jones | Madras | | K Nixon |
| 4 | Bisagno | 1499 | Dodero | China | 8-5 | C Barboro |
| 5 | Sheik | 2828 | Newry | Antwerp | 15-5 | K Nixon |
| 7 | Johannsbergh | 2818 | Wyse | Amsterdam | 11-5 | K N & Co |
| 8 | Elektra | 1991 | Rassovich | Trieste | 7-5 | A Lloyds |
| 10 | Maggie Macnair | 2077 | Alexander | | 7-5 | W & A Graham |
| 12 | Werneth Hall | 2667 | Conby | N F | | E Bates & Co |
| 13 | Indrapura | 2510 | Harrison | Hamburg | 9-5 | K Nixon |
| 15 | Langbank | 2965 | Ront | Antwerp | 10-5 | K Nixon |
| 16 | Gloamin | 2248 | Learman | Liverpool | | W & A Graham |

#### MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H B Curlew | 302 | B P Trust |
| H B Snipe | 302 | B P Trust |

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Nawab (s) | Sandilands | Calcutta, April 11. |
| | Oceanien (s) | Schmitz | Marseilles, April 19. |
| | Dumra (s) | Russell | Karachi, May 2. |
| | Benares (s) | Schoinfeldt | Hamburg, March 18. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Dwarka (s) | Tice | Karachi. |
| | Jubeda (s) | Tyndal | Mauritius. |
| | Nowshera (s) | Stone | Calcutta. |
| | Leander (s) | Hamiton | Trieste and Venice. |
| | Lady Armstrong (s) | Abbott | Calcutta. |

The steamer Nuddia, Captain Boon, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Delagoa Bay, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Benares, for Madras and Calcutta.
,, Oceanien, for China and Japan.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—3 packages whisky, Phipson and Co; 17 cases confectionery, &c., Hussonally Abdoolally.
Persia s—51 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—2 casks glassware. Rahim Samjee.
Armenia s—115 cases candles, Nuzerally Heptoolabhoy.
Greatham s—1 case medicine, &c., B Patwari and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thorndale s—10 packages medicine, &c. Wagjee Narotamdas and Co; 15 cases port, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Maggie Macnair s—5 cases chemicals, B Cullianjee and Co.
Mazagon s—4 packages paper, envelopes, &c., B Furdoonjee and Co; 11 bales paper, Tookaram Janajee; 4 cases issences, Esoofally Mahomedally and Co; 5 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Phipson and Co.
Mogul s—10 cases medicine, Vusonjee Nathoo and Co; 280 cases candles, S A S Dawood.
Australia s—2) cases medicine Hiralal Mooljee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—3 barrels methylated spirit Jehangir Sorabjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Mazagon s—96 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—7 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 4 cases glasswere E. Peer Mahomed and Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Hawes, Major, Bengal, Rl Munster Regt. from leave, from England.

MAY 5.

Cardozo, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, A M S, on duty, from Lahore.
Boger, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Deane, Major, Ms, 2nd Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Lewis, Major, Ms, 7th M I, from furlough, from England.

### DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Walker, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

MAY 4.

Way, 2nd Lt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, to Poona.
Rundle, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Farwell, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 8th April are as follows:—

In the month of February 1896.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 28,84,193 | 48,10,124 | 76,94,317 |
| Exports | 26,42,608 | 61,108 | 27,03,716 |
| Net Imports | 2,41,585 | 47,49,016 | 49,90,601 |

To the end of the month of February 1896—(Progressive).

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 4,21,49,703 | 6,78,00,948 | 10,99,50,651 |
| Exports | 2,31,24,770 | 1,72,59,340 | 4,03,84,110 |
| Net Imports | 1,90,24,933 | 5,05,41,608 | 6,95,66,541 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of Feb. 1896 | 10,27,648 | 5,586 | 10,33,234 |
| To the end of the month of February 1896. (Progressive) | 21,86,967 | 75,10,212 | 96,97,179 |

Coined and Examined.

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of Feb. 1896 | 7,42,010 | ...... | 7,42,010 |
| To the end of the month of February 1896 (Progressive) | 19,95,938 | 75,21,471 | 95,20,409 |

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sol[illegible] Chem[illegible] Stores. Ask for Rowland's [illegible] of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

PEARSE AND CO. have just issued their revised Price List of Stores, Wines, &c., which can be had free on application. Brown's Corn Flour As. 5 per tin. Green Peas As. 5 per tin. &c., &c.—Please note the address. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, HOUSE, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court.

WANTED a person to TEACH Mathematics and Euclid to a boy. Apply GOOSTADJI PESTONJI, J. W. Mill, Colaba. Middle aged Parsee preferred.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family required by a lady for the months of June, July, and August. Locality of the Fort preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address "G Y P." care of this Office.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "Miner," care of this Office.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh ! ! I have been using since 40 years ! !!

AVAILABLE from 1st June, (with board, a large well-furnished bedroom, bathroom attached, in a private house at Cumballa Hill facing sea, stabling included.—Apply to No. "304," care of this paper.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Regret to leave, Food very good, Rooms comfortable, Manager kind and obliging, we will pleased to come to this Hotel again.—M. E. Mcl. S., (Bombay).

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magaums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE ?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110 7-8 ; and Indian Sterling Loan was lower to the same extent, at 121 5-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 31 1-16d. per oz. ; but in New York, the metal advanced in value 3-8 cents per oz., to 68 3 8 ; with demand exchange on London unaltered. at 4·88½ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £64 1-8. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 103 ; with Paris Exchange on London a shade easier, at fcs. 25·15½.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier ; and Linseed at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals also steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 4 13-32d. ; but Arrivals were 1-64d higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for May deliveries and 4 1-16 cents for September-October. Prices of Broach Cotton advanced 1-32d. per lb. in all grades. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market remained firm.

A further advance of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 8 5-16 cents ; and August Futures were 14 points higher, at 8·12 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales ; and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same period :—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts | 7,000 | 9,000 | 4,000 |
| Two days' do. | 12,000 | 16,000 | 9,000 |
| Since 1st Sept., 1895 | 4,983,000 | 7,703,000 | 5,685,000 |

The following is our usual weekly Statement of the comparative movement of Cotton, the figures for which were delayed :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 39,000 | 55,000 | 42,000 |
| „ exports to U. Kingdom | 43,000 | 63,000 | 41,000 |
| „ „ Continent | 22,000 | 58,000 | 60,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,971,000 | 7,691,000 | 5,678,000 |
| „ exports to U. K. do. | 2,046,000 | 3,150,000 | 2,675,000 |
| „ „ to Continent do. | 2,043,000 | 2,993,000 | 2,087,000 |
| „ Stock in the Ports | 420,000 | 616,000 | 515,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 3,060,000 | 4,080,210 | 3,732,810 |
| „ Surats | 332,000 | 219,080 | 322,950 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,142,000 | 1,675,930 | 1,712,390 |
| „ London | 5,000 | 7,500 | 9,000 |
| American Afloat | 100,000 | 154,000 | 82,000 |
| East Indian „ | 11,000 | 7,000 | 17,000 |
| Total | 1,258,000 | 1,844,430 | 1,820,390 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 4 13-32d. | 3 5-8d. | 4d. |
| „ Good Dhollera | 3 7-16d. | 3d. | 3 5-16d. |
| Difference | 31-32d. | 5-81. | 11-16d. |

A much larger business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day in both directions, the total Sales having aggregated 6,300 bales. Of these exporters are credited with 4,600 bales, consisting of 1,600 Broach, at Rs. 205-8 ; 1,000 Ujein, at Rs. 170 ; 500 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 177 ; and "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 186 ; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 162-5 ; 200 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 186 ; 150 each of Bhilwada Ginned, at Rs. 170 ; and Nosari, Ginned, at Rs. 220 ; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 164 ; the Mills having taken 1,700 bales made up of 700 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 194 ; 550 Bengal, at Rs. 158-62 ; 250 Wadwan, at Rs. 179 ; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 161 ; and Mowa, at Rs. 187 1-8 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have also both been steady markets with rates unaltered, and a moderate export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 13,840 | bales. |
| Wheat | 38,860 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 41,010 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 10,447 | „ |
| Gingelly | 1,948 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 9,386 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 3,014 | „ |
| Castorseed | 3,270 | „ |
| Rice | 2,828 | „ |

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are steady ; but very little business is passing for shippers' account, and there is no improvement on rates.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining steady thereat all day with but little business reported either way, the market closing steady as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2 1-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 1-8d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 5-32d. | „ |
| Credits do. | 1s. 2 7-32d. | „ |
| Francs do. | 1·494 | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at some further advance in rates, 109 13-16 having been quoted throughout the day for Money, and 109 9-16 for Account, these having also been the final rates.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in this market to-day, mostly in Cotton Mill Scrip, and as will be seen from our revised quotations, prices generally have continued to rule in sellers' favour.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 461 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,15,000 | 3,09,000 | 4,000 | 4,28,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 249 | 670 | 9 | 928 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year. | 16,73,070 | 36,97,052 | 63,014 | 54,33,136 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 17,88,070 | 40,06,052 | 67,014 | 58,61,136 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,02,184 | 3,68,107 | 2,028 | 4,72,319 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 222 | 799 | 4 | 1,025 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 16,71,327 | 41,71,606 | 56,036 | 58,98,969 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 44,319

Ditto to date ..... „ 37,833

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 1,673·24 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,70,000 | 2,60,000 | 4,000 | 4,34,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 102 | 155 | 2 | 259 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year. | 21,71,209 | 42,80,825 | 87,115 | 65,39,149 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 23,41,209 | 45,40,825 | 91,115 | 69,73,149 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,58,778 | 3,53,603 | 4,440 | 5,16,821 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 95 | 211 | 3 | 309 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 23,53,300 | 58,19,801 | 86,877 | 82,59,978 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 82,821

Ditto. to date ..... „ 12,86,829

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 8 ·6 |

TUESDAY.—MAY 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 81·8 |
| 10 a.m. | 86·8 |
| 2 p.m. | 88·9 |
| 4 p.m. | 88·0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—April 22, at Chittagong, the wife of J D Anderson, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

MEARS—April 23, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, suddenly Janie Charlotte, the wife of Allen Mears.

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896.

THE rapprochement with Russia would seem to have been almost as shortlived as that with France, which was spoken of with so much enthusiasm in January last, when the Emperor William's unmannerly telegram was being eagerly discussed. We now hear once more of Russian designs on Herat. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, the Russian Government has decided to build a broad gauge railway immediately from Merv to Kushk, and all the necessary material is being got ready to facilitate the rapid construction of a Decauville narrow gauge line from Kushk to Herat. The object is stated to be to enable Russia to outstrip Great Britain in the race to Herat. This statement has been followed in the natural course of things by a semi-official denial, or what at first sight might be taken as such, that really confirms the fact and emphasises it. The apparent contradiction takes the form of a denial that Russia meditates the occupation of Herat. What the correspondent alleged was that Russia has decided to make a railway to the frontier at the point nearest to Herat, and to accumulate there the material for a light railway from that point to Herat. That statement is not contradicted. But the semi-official writer goes out of his way to say that Russia perseveres in a pacific policy, and will undertake no aggression against Afghanistan or India unless provoked by the Afghans or the British. That assurance is not particularly convincing. It recalls declarations of a similar kind with which we were familiar years ago before the rapprochement between the two great Asiatic Powers came to be spoken of as *fait accompli*. The demarcation of the Pamir boundary was supposed to have put the seal to a complete accord between Russia and Great Britain. But just as Colonel Holditch, who so ably acquitted himself of his part of the duties which devolved on the Demarcation Commission, has arrived at Simla to report the satisfactory conclusion of that work, we learn that a railway is to be constructed, of which Herat is the objective, and we are told that there will be no aggression on the part of Russia unless provocation comes from the Afghans or ourselves. What does this mean?

The answer must be that it means little or much according to the point of view from which the incident is examined. In the first place, the *Times'* correspondent is clearly mistaken in supposing that the immediate object of the prolongation of the Transcaspian Railway to Kushk is to beat Great Britain in the race to Herat. No such race is in prospect, and for the best of all reasons—no such race is possible. Herat is some eighty miles from the Russian frontier, while the frontier of British India is four hundred miles distant. Obviously there could be no question of a race over distances so disproportionate. As well might a Russian force hope to win in a race to Kandahar, where the odds would be the other way. Eight or ten years ago materials for the prolongation of our frontier railway to Kandahar, if the necessity should arise, were accumulated at Chaman, and there they have remained ever since. If the Russians follow this example with a view to some equally problematical contingency arising at Herat, it need not portend war or any purpose of provoking war. One precaution is as legitimate as another. The Russians may even claim credit for moderation in being satisfied with the prospect of laying down a Decauville railway, the gauge of which is, if we are not mistaken, only some twenty-six inches. If General Annenkoff, the Russian railway King, was justified in his boast that the Railway Battalion can lay a hundred miles of broad gauge railway anywhere in a month, there is nothing very alarming in the mention of a Decauville long railway in this connection. Nevertheless, the resolve to continue the strategic railway system of Transcaspia to the Afghan frontier at the present moment, when no local necessity or requirement, coupled with the not altogether courteous reference to the possibility of an aggressive movement being provoked by either Afghanistan or Great Britain, suggests some political motive or diplomatic purpose. A veiled menace is quite in the Russian method. Baron Mohrenheim recently addressed a strong remonstrance to the French Government against the precipitation with which M. Bertlelot warned Lord Dufferin of the "grave consequences" which might result from the appropriation of part of the Debit Fund to the Dongola Expedition. The Muscovite Ambassador no doubt is of Talleyrand's opinion that words should only be used to conceal your thoughts. It is possible that the avowal of an intention to make a railway to the vicinity of Herat may be the retort courteous to the announcement of the intention to occupy Dongola and the disregard of the protests of the Russian and French members of the *caisse de la Dette* to the diversion of funds to that object. The desire to make a counter move to an act avowedly intended to support Italy in her African policy when Russia has been at so much pains to thwart and defeat would in itself be strong enough to suggest the re-opening of the old sore on the African frontier, in some convenient and inexpensive form. It would be quite in accordance with precedents. If we add to this motive the political expediency of soothing the susceptibilities of her ally, whose unskilful diplomatic action was almost openly repudiated, we shall probably have an explanation of the otherwise inexplicable reversion at the present juncture to the old policy of raising a scare on the Afghan frontier.

In another direction Russia finds herself in a position which might easily become embarrassing if Great Britain were in a mischievous mood. It is generally understood that the formal cession of Port Arthur to Russia will be ratified during the visit of Li Hung Chang to Moscow to represent the Emperor of China at the coronation of the Czar. The Japanese, who were delighted beyond measure by Mr. Curzon's declaration that Great Britain regards Russia's guarantee not to occupy the Korea, given at the time of the evacuation of Port Hamilton, as still binding, will probably consider that the recent events in the Korea, where the King rules from the Palace of the Russian Legation, is a violation of that binding promise. The Japanese fleet coaled and prepared to put to sea when it was rumoured that Russia was going to occupy the Korea. The Russian Government has just chartered two Norwegian and three German steamers to coal her fleet in the North Pacific—a step that seems intended to provide against the contingency of war with Japan, which would, of course, cut off the supply of Japanese coal on which the Russian fleet in these waters has hitherto largely depended. Under circumstances so critical the attitude of England would probably decide the action of Japan. The announcement of the decision to build a railway to Kushk with an eventual eye to Herat may be intended as a reminder that in the event of a war in the Far East all the trade might not be circumscribed to those distant seas. Dr. Conan Doyle apropos of the entrainment of the Staffordshires at Cairo for Wady Halfa remarked : "Another pawn moved on the chessboard of the world !" When one player moves a pawn, the other may be expected to respond as best he can. So long as the players do not themselves come to blows, no great harm is done.

THE first of the set resolutions passed at the Provincial Conference at Karachi was in connection with a question that figured very largely in the presidential address—that of Provincial finance. When the decentralization scheme of Lord Mayo was amplified and developed by Lord Ripon, the Provincial Governments were assured that they would thereby be enabled to promote economy as well as to develop the revenues, and a promise was given that "the Imperial Government will make no demand on them except in the case of a disaster so abnormal as to exhaust Imperial reserves and resources and to necessitate a suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement throughout the Empire." Taking its cue from these remarks, the Conference passed a resolution praying for a further decentralization of Provincial finance, "and the fixing of an equitable limit of contribution to Imperial finance, save in case of dire calamity to the Empire." Seeing that we are now in the final year of the quinquennial period to which the existing arrangement is limited, the subject was rightly put in the forefront of the Conference programme. But judging from the remarks made by the President, we are inclined to think that the resolution was passed under some misapprehension as to the history of these contracts. Mr. Chandavarkar was scarcely justified in the condemnation of the rapacity of the central authority conveyed in the statement that "when there were large balances at the disposal of the local governments, the Government of India have swooped down on them and carried them away." The contract system has now been in existence for a quarter of a century, and during that time only once has the Government of India made a direct claim upon the balances of the local governments. That was in 1894-95, when the heavy increase of expenditure arising from loss by exchange, if it did not answer to the conditions laid down by Lord Ripon as precedent to a disturbance of the contracts, certainly constituted a serious state of affairs for the Imperial treasury. But as the Government of India have so far improved their position as to be able to restore the amount then taken, the demands made in the Provincial exchequers on that occasion to meet Imperial exigencies were in reality in the nature of a temporary loan. Mr. Chandavarkar's statement of the case is therefore a great deal too strong. Moreover, it cannot be seriously disputed that the Supreme Government, having to meet almost all the charges directly affecting the security and credit of the country, must always be regarded as having a preferential claim upon the unused resources of the Provincial administrations, provided always that this reserve is never touched save in case of absolute need. There is really a community of interests between the Government of India and the local adminstrations, and, as Sir Alexander Mackenzie said in the last Budget debate, the latter are as much interested in the expenditure directly controlled by the Imperial Government as that authority itself.

But while these considerations cannot be ignored we readily join with the Conference in advocating a further decentralization of Provincial finance, and we also admit that there are certain elements about the Provincial contract system which somewhat militate against economical administration. The Provincial Governments are afraid that if at the end of the quinquenium they possess a good balance, the Government of India being the predominant partner in the business, will grant them less favourable terms for the succeeding five years. They therefore spend their balances towards the end of the term with great freedom. The result is that after the contracts have been revised the local administrations frequently have to make up for the dissipation of resources in the previous year, by a stringent limitation of expenditure. In addiion to other evils this tends to destroy that fiscal continuity that the decentralization was expected in Lord Mayo's time to bring about. One way to remedy this evil would seem to be the avoidance of all unnecessary changes when the contracts are revised. For our part we are unable to share the theory on which Mr. Chandavarkar's criticisms were evidently founded, that all the Provinces should be placed on an identical basis in regard to their contribution to Imperial needs. As Sir James Westland pointed out in the course of the Budget debate, the provinces of the Empire exhibit various stages of development, and if the liability for Imperial needs was estimated at so much per head of the population, it would be on the assumption of an equality that does not exist. By way of illustration Sir James pointed to Bombay and the Central Provinces as instances of neighbouring provinces which cannot be dealt with on an equal footing, since the former having been in British occupation for a long time, is much more advanced than the latter. "It is perhaps a fault, but it is an inevitable fault of the provincial system," said the Finance Minister, "that we must take the actual state of each province as a starting point, and the result of the provincial system, as at present applied, is that, taking that starting point, each local government can practically keep in its demand upon the general account its relative position with reference to all other provinces." If the population of the Provinces was taken as a basis, the assignment to Bombay would at the present ratio be reduced by half-a-crore. The Provincial Conference could scarcely contemplate this change with any satisfaction, seeing that the giving of administrative effect to most of the changes it advocates would entail increased expenditure.

WE learn from a private source that the difficulties that have occurred in the negotiations between President Kruger and Mr. Chamberlain, have been mainly due to the fact that the latter has about him advisers who are bitterly hostile to British supremacy in South Africa, and who sometimes lead the President to acts which he finds it hard to reconcile with his own better judgment. The delay that occurred before a definite answer was given to Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to him to visit Great Britain was due to the diversity of counsel President Kruger received on the subject. The Africanders were all very anxious that he should undertake the journey, and he himself was pleased with the proposal. It is said that the invitation was only given when an intimation that such an invitation would be favourably received reached the Colonial Office. But the project met with great opposition from the Hollanders, who occupy the best official posts in the Transvaal, and who are very unpopular with the African-born burghers. It is said that a great deal of German influence was brought to bear upon the President to induce him to refuse the invitation. There was similar dislike to the project, though from very different motives, on the part of the Doppers, a small religious sect, of which Oom Paul is a member. They are the most retrogressive people in the country, and are so stupidly ignorant that many of them regarded the invitation as a mere trap to get the President to England for the purpose of shooting him. The President, of course, knows better, and probably the chief reason which has led him to accept the advice of his principal ministers, is the fear that a visit to England might prejudice the object he has at heart. That is the substitution of a treaty of amity and commerce for the Convention with Her Majesty which now precludes the Republic from entering into diplomatic relations with any Foreign Power except the Orange Free State. But Great Britain must never relinquish her protectorate of the Transvaal, for the moment she did that, the Republic as at present constituted would seek an alliance with Germany, thereby menacing the security of our South African possessions. It would seem that the Doppers are not the only people in the Transvaal who believe absurd rumours, for otherwise the Republican Government would never have given credence to the entirely groundless rumour that British troops are about to invade the Transvaal.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the Outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden, at 5 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday next

No effects of the earthquake so graphically described by our correspondents, were felt at the Colaba Observatory.

WE hear that Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, acting Chief Secretary to Government, intends in a short time to proceed on leave to England under medical advice.

WE learn that Prince Henry of Teck, brother of the Duchess of York, who has been a guest at Government House, will, in a few days, leave Bombay on his way to join the expedition to the Soudan.

THE 60 days' privilege leave granted to Captai T. R. A. G. Montgomery, 21st Bombay Infantry, converted into 90 days' accumulated privilege leav from 15th April to 12th July.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes :—"The District Magistrate of Jhansi is reported to have disallowed the holding of a meeting to inaugurate the Swadeshi movement in that city. Meetings in promotion of this new patriotic movement have been held in numerous towns of the Western Presidency and of the North-Western Provinces, and the Government officers in those places have raised no objection to their being held. On what ground could the District Magistrate of Jhansi adopt this strange procedure ? The Government of India itself has always declared that it is entirely in favour of the growth of indigenous arts and manufactures, and the Swadeshi movement aims at nothing but the promotion of this important work. The official at Jhansi must have a peculiar notion of loyalty if he thinks opposition to the interests of Manchester cloth merchants a disloyal act in an Indian. The District officials throughout the Empire should at once be warned by the Supreme Government not to assume that attitude of antagonism towards the Swadeshi movement."

THERE is a ghastly suggestiveness in this piece of news from Italy : 'In response to a demand of General Baldissera, three experienced mechanics are about to leave Italy for Massowah to arrange artificial legs for the amputated soldiers and Ascari in Africa. One hundred artificial legs have already been forwarded to Africa. Nearly all those who have suffered amputation are Ascari or natives, who were made prisoners at the Battle of Adua, and who were mutilated by the Shoans."

IN the proceedings instituted by Major Comfort on behalf of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the third accused, Tyabali Bhogabhoy, has been discharged by the magistrate on the grounds that the defendant was not in Bombay when the goods were bought or sold, and that he had neither the possession of the goods, nor did he take part in their sale.

A PARIS correspondent writes : The Archduchess Elizabeth, sister of Queen of the Belgians and mother of the Queen of Spain, has come from Cannes with the Princess Clementine and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, to attend the MacMahon-De Chartres wedding. The Duc de Magenta has judged well to call out one of the many Comtes de Larochefoucauld for raking up in company the story of how the MacMahons became posessed of great lordships in Burgundy, but no blood was spilt at the hostile meeting. The Princess Marguerite and her future husband are staying on a visit with the Prince de Joinville at Saint Firmin near Chantilly. They are to be married at the Duc d'Aumale's castle, who will bear the expenses of the wedding fetes. The chapel at Chantilly is small, a reason for restricting the number of invitations.

NOT content with having the largest buildings and the biggest exhibition on record, Chicago is still uneasy. There is no competitor within sight, and yet she is not happy. There must be a still larger building. The democratic Convention which is to be held in that city in July offers a good opportunity. There are buildings which will hold 10,000 people, but these are not large enough. A gigantic building of iron and glass is, therefore, in course of construction, which will be capable of seating 15,000 people. This immense structure, will occupy five and a half acres of ground, or 285,000 square feet, and will measure 700 by 300 feet. When the 2,000 delegates have been provided with sitting accommodation, there will still remain 13,000 seats for the public. 250 reporters will be provided with every convenience. Hundreds of telegraph instruments will be placed in the telegraph room, and a whole side of the building has been allotted to rooms for newspaper men. Another feature is a huge reception room, capable of holding 10,000 persons. Special railway and telegraphic communications will be supplied, and everything done for the convenience of the delegates. The building, which is to be named the Chicago Colesseum, is being pushed on rapidly, and is expected to be completed by June. After this Chicago might really take a rest.

THE Church Missionary Society last month completed its 97th year, and inaugurated a "Three Years' Enterprise" preparatory to the completion of its centenary, by a prayer meeting in the large hall of the Church House. Whether the associations of the place are too ecclesiastical for the constituency of the C.M.S., or whether the friends of the Society have not yet recovered from the shock of the 20,000*l*. deficit, we do not know, but the fact remains that from the point of view of attendance the meeting was a great fiasco. There were, perhaps, two hundred persons present, while the hall will hold as many thousands. Very different, too, was the character of the meeting from that of those magnificent demonstrations to which the C.M.S. has accustomed us at Exeter Hall. There was no enthusiasm ; the proceedings were, to put it mildly, dull. The hon. secretary of the Society, the Rev. H. E. Fox, presided, and addresses were given and prayers offered by various clergy and others. The best address, it should be added, was given by a business man, Mr. H. R. Arbuthnot, chairman of the Lay Workers' Union.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CHARTERED COMPANY AND JAMESON'S RAID.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain asked Mr. Labouchere to postpone until Thursday the question arising from the publication of the cipher telegrams, the key to which was found in Dr. Jameson's baggage, and notably regarding the complicity of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Beit, and Harris.

Mr. Chamberlain read a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson in which he stated he had not the slightest hint of the Jameson raid, which came upon him as a "bolt from the blue."

Mr. Chamberlain said he placed implicit confidence in Sir Hercules Robinson's statement.

The debate on the Transvaal question is fixed for Friday next.

## THE CHARTERED COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The Hon'ble John Xavier Merriman, member of the Cape Council, has brought forward a motion in the House of Assembly that an address be sent to Her Majesty the Queen to consider the revocation or alteration of the Chartered Company's charter.

## OPENING OF THE TRANSVAAL VOLKSRAAD.

At the opening of the Volksraad, President Kruger made a speech, in which he said he hoped for the assistance of the Assembly in developing the prosperity of the Transvaal, which had been interrupted by Dr. Jameson's raid.

The foreign relations of the Republic, he said, were friendly, and the Transvaal and Orange Free State were discussing the question of a closer union.

No mention was made of the Uitlanders' grievances in the speech.

## BULUWAYO CONSIDERED SAFE.

Earl Grey has arrived at Buluwayo, and telegraphs that he considers the back of the Matabele revolt broken, and that Buluwayo is now as safe as London.

## THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

The London papers denounce the farcical nature of the trial of Major Lothaire.

## THE SHAH'S ASSASSIN.

TEHERAN, MAY 4.

The name of the assassin of the late Shah is Mirza Mahomed Reza, and he is a follower of Djemaleddin. He has confessed his crime, and named eight accomplices.

## TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND SWEDEN.

LONDON, MAY 5.

A commercial treaty between Japan and Sweden has been signed at Stockholm.

## LI HUNG CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

Li Hung Chang, after attending the ceremony of the coronation of the Czar, will visit the Courts of the Treaty Powers, partly with a view to obtaining an increase of five to eight per cent. in the ad-valorem import duties at the Treaty Ports in China.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the Outward English mails of the 24th ult., left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

## THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Sir Mortimer Durand wires on the evening of the 4th instant that all is quiet throughout Persia. Satisfactory reports are being received from every quarter, and there is absolutely no cause for apprehension. The people express general contentment at the recognition of the second son as the Shah.

## PERMANENT STANDING CAMPS FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Arrangements have been made to provide permanent Standing Camps for European troops going and returning from Chitral at Darga, Jallala, Mardan, and Nowshera.

## THE RECENT OUTRAGES ON THE FRONTIER.

For the recent outrages on the frontier, the Maliks of Tonk have inflicted heavy fines on the ringleaders. The penalties have been endorsed by the Governments.

## THE RILIEFS PROGRAMME.

The ensuing Reliefs programme has been circulated to Lieutenant-Generals of the four Commands for final approval. The approximate date for the publication in Simla is 15th instant.

## THE SIPI FAIR.

The Sipi fair is abondoned, owing to the death of the Rani of Kote.

## SIR J. STEPHEN'S MINUTES.

The Minutes of the late Sir James FitzJames Stephen are being published by order of the Government of India.

## THE SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

KARACHI, MAY 5.

At to-day's meeting the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare, of Bombay, moved a resolution, re-affirming those of previous years, regarding the revision of revenue assessments and the hardships entailed by such revision in Alibag and Panwell, and stated that a commission ought to be appointed to fix the principle of enhancing assesments. He invited the attention of Government to their policy in increasing assessments, and regretted that Government have not seen their way to remove the grievances of the khots in the Deogad taluka, although these grievances were admitted to exist nearly four years ago.

Mr. Wacha spoke at great length on the Forest, Abkari, Police and the separation of the Military branch of the Medical Service from the Civil. He complained of the military medical officers being appointed to chairs which ought to be filled by specialists. He expressed his satisfaction that Dr. Bahadurjee has been deputed to lay the matter before the Royal Commission on India about to be appointed in England.

## THE RANGOON MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP.

RANGOON, MAY 5.

At the Municipal meeting, to-day, Mr. Coath proposed a resolution inviting the serious attention of the local Government to the great detriment caused to Municipal interests by the frequent changes in the presidentship, and expressing opinion that thoroughly efficient administration cannot be obtained till an officer was appointed permanently to the post. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Consideration was postponed of another resolution, to the effect that if Mr. Hall, who had recently left the post for the Commissionership of a Division, be appointed, the Committee agree to make the pay of the presidentship as good as the Commissionership, that is, increase it from Rs.2,000 to Rs. 2,500.

## AN ALLEGED CASE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A case of some interest commenced, yesterday, in the Calcutta Police Court, the complainant being the Revd. F. M. Stewart, of the Baptist Union Chapel, and the accused, an Eurasian, named Calloden, who was charged with highway robbery. Mr. Hume prosecuted, and Mr. Cranenburgh defended.

Mr. Hume stated that accused had decoyed Mr. Stewart to the Upper Circular Road, and after calling him swine, left him in the hands of his accomplices, two Kabalis and four Mahomedans, who robbed him. Mr. Stewart complained to a policeman on the beat, who made some inquiries of the coachman, but did nothing else. Complainant did not go to Thana, but spoke of the occurrence to a number of friends. Mr. Hume said if all this were true, it was certainly a very serious case, and should be thoroughly investigated. Some days later a paragraph appeared in one of the daily papers, telling in effect the tale now stated. In consequence of this paragraph inquiries were made by the police, with the result that accused was arrested, and identified by complainant as the man who went to him at the Union Chapel on the night in question. Mr. Stewart did not come to-day, as he said he had urgent business. I shall have to ask for a summons against Mr. Stewart to attend the court.

The magistrate: Have you no witnesses here at all.

Mr. Hume: Yes; We have the driver of the gharry, but he will say that the Revd. Stewart went in the carriage with a Mahomedan boy, and not accused. The police are looking for that boy, who has not been found yet.

Mr. Cranenburgh said that he would ask for the release of his client on personal recognisance. This was an absolutely false charge, and there was some thing in background. His instructions were to compel the appearance of the minister to prosecute. It was very doubtful whether the minister would appear on a subpœna, and he would ask that it should be served as soon as possible, as he had heard that the Revd. Stewart was about to leave Calcutta.

Mr. Hume observed that an immediate subpœna could be issued on Mr. Stewart, who was at home.

His Worship did not think it was necessary to do so, and as he had a number of other cases in hand, he adjourned the case to the 11th instant.

The accused was released on his personal recognisance of Rs. 250, and a subpœna was issued against Mr. Stewart.

## RAIN-GAMBLING IN CALCUTTA.

It is stated that a petition against rain-gambling in Calcutta is about to be submitted to the Government of Bengal, and that some prominent Marwarees have signed it. This community, which has always been specially connected with rain-gambling, has hitherto, it is believed, declared that if Government put a stop to rain-gambling, they would also abstain from taking part in the periodical opium sales by auction.

## THE CALCUTTA POISONING CASE.

At the Second Criminal Sessions, to-day, before Justice Treavelyan, Emily Ghose, wife of the late Rev. Barda Churn Ghose, Native Christian Missionary, in charge of St. Saviour's Church, Calcutta, pleaded not guilty to the charge of having, on March 14, murdered her husband. Mr. Dunne, officiating Standing Counsel, appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. R. Allen and Knight for the accused.

Mr. Dunne said the prisoner was charged with giving a dose of arsenic to her husband so large as would take a short time to kill him, and forty-two grains were found in the stomach. For some months the woman had carried on improper intimacy with a young man, named Solomon. On the day of the occurrence, Mr. Ghose felt unwell, and asked his wife to get medicine. She went with a young student to Solomon's house, and asked Solomon to get the medicine. Solomon went with her to the shop. The woman only entered. Then all went back to Ghose's house. That evening the boy, who had gone to the shop, saw the woman put white powder in the spoon and mix it with the liquid, and give her husband, who became very ill. She gave him four doses during the evening. Mr. Ghose became worse, and died during the night. The woman said her husband had died of cholera. She wished to arrange for a quiet burial. She made a remarkable statement to a man, who would give evidence that her husband had thrashed her, and said he would poison himself. This was said after the woman had been told of the necessity for a *post mortem* examination.

Shastiah Kumar Biswas, student of the Bishop's College, who was the boy who accompanied prisoner and Solomon for medicine, was examined and cross-examined at length in support of these facts, after which the court rose for the day.

## A POINT TO POINT RACE.

POONA, MAY 5.

A point to point race came off this afternoon, at the country beyond Wanowrie. A field of eight started on the course of three miles, arranged by Dr. Bull. After a capital race, Major Mercer won; Miss Wilson being second, and Captain Bond third.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY, 4.

The Clan Line steamer Accomac, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Formosa, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Simla arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 4.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

Mail steamer Paramatta, from Aden, arrived.

MAY 5.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Australia, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dholleras | 3 7-16 |

The Manchester market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 110 7-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 121 5-8 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 64 1-8 |
| Bar Silver | 31 1-16 |

## THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

In virtue of a special mandate issued by H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, from Mahableshwar, all his Khoja Jamat Shia Imami Ismaili followers closed their shops yesterday on account of the death of the late Shah of Persia, in whose memory the Taboot ceremony was held throughout Persia and in Bombay yesterday. From to-day, for three days successively mourning *miglis* ceremony will be held at the Mausoleum of H. H. Aga Khan in Hashanabad, Mount Road, Mazagaon, on behalf of H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, also in memory of the late Shah.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Shah, and as an expression of the deep grief felt in the Parsi community at his death, all the mills managed by Sir D. M. Petit Sons and Co., and by Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co., will be closed to-morrow. They are these:—The Maneckjee Petit Mill, the Dinshaw Petit Mill, the Framjee Petit Mill, the Bomanjee Petit Mill, the Mazagon Mill, the Victoria Mill, the Oriental Mill, Tardeo, and the Oriental Mill, Colaba. In memory of his Imperial Majesty, the Anjuman Islam Library will be closed to-day.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

THE introduction of the Budget by Sir Michael Hicks Beach last night, of course, forms the principal financial topic of the hour. The statement serves to emphasise the fact that last year the country experienced one of the most prosperous years it has ever known. It is true that the new taxation imposed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer has been exceedingly productive, while the tremendous speculation in mining shares helped to materially swell the revenue in the form of stamps; but making every allowance for these circumstances, the general revenue of the country has immensely increased. The actual surplus of the year amounts to £4,210,000, and of course it would have been considerably larger had it not been for the Supplementary Estimates. The total revenue is £101,974,000 and the expenditure £97,764,000, leaving a surplus of £4,210,000. In an ordinary way the surplus would have been automatically used for the purpose of the reduction of the National Debt, but this year it is to be appropriated to naval works, &c. But for £1,100,000 taken for the navy a few weeks ago as a supplementary estimate the realised surplus would have been £5,310,000, while Sir William Harcourt, referring to other supplementary estimates also, claimed that the surplus ought to have been 6¼ millions. There cannot be much complaint that the surplus is not being applied to the National Debt since that incubus has been reduced during the past year on a larger scale than ever before, excepting 1894-95; the total liabilities on April 1, 1895, amounting to £660,160,000, and on March 31, 1896, to £652,026,000, a reduction of £8,134,000. The Chancellor "hoped that statement would be regarded as satisfactory by Sir John Lubbock and those who objected to the Budget surplus being appropriated for the purposes of the Naval Defence Act." It is very satisfactory to find that in the last thirty-nine years debt has been paid off to the amount of no less than 190 millions, and of that amount 100 millions has been paid off in the last thirteen years.

Considering the immense improvement that has been witnessed in the revenue during the past year, it was not anticipated that the Chancellor would look for a larger revenue during the coming year than was secured for 1895-6, and, as a matter of fact, the Estimate is for a slightly smaller income. At the same time, the expenditure is placed at £2,283,000 more than for last year. Instead, therefore, of there being a similar surplus to that of last year, it will only amount to £1,708,000. Below will be found the estimated revenue and expenditure with the surplus for the current year 1896-7:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Estimated Revenue | £101,755,000 |
| Total Estimated Expenditure | 100,047,000 |
| Estimated Surplus | £1,708,000 |

This surplus is to be used as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Modification of Estate Duty | £200,000 |
| " Land Tax | 100,000 |
| Agricultural Rating | 975,000 |
| | 1,275,000 |
| Surplus for contingencies | 433,000 |
| | £1,708,000 |

Out of this provision will be made for such portion of the proposed increased grants for education as may fall within the current financial year.

It is very satisfactory to find that the increase in Revenue has been spread over almost every item of income except the land tax and miscellaneous receipts. The main increase, it will be seen, was from Estate Duties and Stamps, while the next most important increase was in Customs and Excise. The main feature of the increase in the Customs revenue has been in tobacco, tea, and wine. The net receipts under these three heads show an increase of £603,000 over the net receipts of 1894-5, and £364,000 over the estimate of Sir William Harcourt. It is curious to observe that in the first quarter these three items showed a decrease of £64,000, which at Michaelmas had been changed into an increase of £142,000. The Exchequer receipts from the Death Duties in the past year were £11,600,000, besides £2,450,000 paid to the Local Taxation account, which, of course, does not enter really into the Budget statement. This is an increase of £1,460,000 over the Estimate, which was £10,140,000, and a very large increase over the receipts of 1894-5, which were £8,719,000, but which cannot fairly be compared with the past year, because the Finance Act was only in operation for eight months of that year and really only partly in operation for that time. "The receipts from Death Duties in the month of May last, arising of course, from deaths which took place in February and March, were simply phenomeal, and my advisers at the Inland Revenue assure me that, in their belief, after making every fair allowance for the effective aggregation, the number and value of large estates which paid Death Duties within the past year is considerably above what is likely to be the average number and value in future years." One of the most interesting statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one which will affect a large number of the lower and middle classes, was that relating to the probable reduction at no distant date of the rate of interest allowed on deposits. It has been evident for a long time past that since the rising of the limit of individual deposits a large number of people have availed themselves of the Post Office Savings Banks, who were never intended to be benefited, and deposits have enormously increased during the past year or two, while the deposits now stand at 144 millions, or nearly double what they were ten years ago. It is not surprising, in view of this fact, and the appreciation in high-class investment stocks, that a reduction of interest is in contemplation, and it is hoped that alterations in the existing law will be made which will have the effect of preventing the abuse of the savings' bank system without discrediting thrift. The reduction of interest, however, is apparently only to be applied to large amounts.

The re-export from the United Kingdom of Indian and Ceylon tea is gradually becoming an important branch of trade. According to statistics prepared by a City firm, the quantity of Indian tea re-exported in 1890 was 2,624,579lb.; in 1891 3,339,828lb.; in 1892 3,761,651lb.; in 1893 3,321,324lb.; in 1894 3,499,490lb.; and in 1895 3,924,551lb. The figures for Ceylon during the corresponding period are as follows:—1890, 1,431,931lb.; 1891, 2,093,029lb.; 1892, 3,448,058lb.; 1893, 4,065,709lb.; 1894, 5,123 862lb.; and 1895, 7,093,441lb. Moreover, the transhipments, especially from India, are now very heavy; it is, indeed, mainly owing to the growth of these that the increase of the Indian re-exports is smaller than in the case of Ceylon. The quantity of tea sent from Calcutta to this country in the season just concluded was 121,010,000lb., or about six and a quarter million pounds more than in the previous season. The quality of the crop was fair, but, except for "high-class descriptions," the rates obtained in the market were lower. There are fifty-four Indian and thirty-one Ceylon tea companies in London, several of which have been formed within the past twelve months. One of the new companies, the capital of which is £200,000, received applications for shares amounting to upwards of one million pounds sterling. India, although such a large producer, is herself an importer of tea. In 1894-95 she imported 4,630,327lb. from China, 901,971lb. from Ceylon, 413,417lb. from the Straits Settlements, and 362,366lb. from Java. The Cylon imports are for Indian consumption; of the rest, most of it is re-exported to Persia.

It is gratifying to find that the condition of the shipbuilding trade in this country is improving with the all-round rise in trade. According to the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, just issued, it appears that, excluding war ships, the amount under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the last quarter was no less than 769,264 tons, or an increase of nearly 60,000 over the coresponding quarter of last year. No doubt the delay caused by the shipbuilding strikes which ended in January had the effect of causing a certain press of work in March, but even allowing for this, it cannot be said that the returns are unsatisfactory. The wonder is that with the large number of steamers and sailing vessels which are laid up for want of work, there should be as much activity as there is in our shipbuilding yards. It is a merciful providence that ships should be made nowadays of perishable metal, instead of tough timber that can stand a century of wear. The rapid deterioration in the value and efficiency of a steel ship is accountable, more than any revival of trade, for the extraordinary vitality of the shipbuilding trade; and in connection with this, it must be remembered, that even sailing vessels are seldom made of wood nowadays. The gigantic sailing cargo ships which have come into vogue of late years are still being built, and it is unlikely that we shall ever find the construction of sailing vessels sink lower than it has been. For many reasons, it is well for us that it is so. Men who can reef a frozen topsail in a gale of wind constitute far better material for a naval reserve than those who never let their noses go higher than the bridge of a tramp steamer. It is a matter for sincere regret that the number of sailing vessels under construction shows no real sign of increase.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, a suggestive writer on industrial problems, has long entertained large views as to the possibilities of progress with regard to the quality of raw cotton, and these were submitted at the meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association held at Atlanta, Georgia, last October. His address has been expanded into a "Treatise upon the Cotton Fibre and its Improvement" which is worth careful study. Mr. Atkinson's style is often allusive and a little enigmatical, but his pamphlet is sufficiently clear to show that there is abundant room for the successful employment of the inventive faculty in the important field covered by his observations. He affirms that so far as he has been able to secure the evidence of experts it is to the effect that about 75 per cent. of the strength of the original fibre is lost between the cotton field and the loom. The greater part of this loss arises from maltreatment of the staple in the gin-house and the cotton press before the material reaches the mill. The saw gin cuts, tangles, and weakens the fibre in a barbarous way, and some adaptation of the roller gin should be adopted, as it is for Egyptian cotton. The fibres would then be drawn away from the seed between two elastic rollers without the destructive consequences now experienced. Again, the process of ginning should include the almost complete removal of sand, leaf, and other heavy waste, much of which is at present gathered up with the lint and packed with it, entailing the necessity of further mangling of the staple in order to get rid of them. The next blunder arises in the process of packing. Instead of being pressed promiscuously into the bale, the lint, and the lint alone, should be received from the gin upon a belt of wire mesh under vibration, or subject to a light beating with roads so as to remove all waste. The continuous lap, thus formed, without upsetting or tangling the fibres should be formed into a cylindrical or a rectangular bale, built up of the lap or layer. The recently introduced Rembert cylindrical bale process is here recognised as a step in the right direction. Proceeding to the cotton mill, Mr. Atkinson foresees that the staple received from the plantation in this improved state might escape the further damage inflicted upon it by the beaters of the scutching machine. The rotary beater might then go, being substituted by a much gentler instrument, receiving and delivering the fibres in a much truer "alignment" than is now possible. Further, Mr. Atkinson conceives that with such a preparation the carding engine might be advantageously dispensed with for all but the very coarsest counts of yarn, and combing machines employed instead of the teasing action of steel card teeth. Proceeding to the later stages of preparation for actual spinning, he proposes to do away with the present leather covered drawing rollers in every machine, and the heavy weights by which they are kept down upon the steel fluted rollers. The inevitable rib or joining of the cylindrical leather cover is responsible directly and indirectly, he says, for much of the damage to the staple in the drawing processes—directly because the rib tends to cut the fibre, and indirectly because if a perfectly seamless cover were used on the top roller very much—perhaps one-half—of the weight by which they are kept in position and pressing upon the fibre would be unnecessary. With lighter weights the staple would be more gently handled, and its elasticity preserved much more fully than is now possible. Such are Mr. Atkinson's suggetions, and the results of adopting them would be, he contends, the preservation in a very high degree of the original strength and elasticity of the fibre until it has been finally converted into yarn. If he is right, several most important consequences would obviously follow.

The Bimetallic League have issued a statement with reference to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on March 17 last. They point out that the resolution traverses and repudiates every assertion which the London Gold Standard Defence Association has circulated since its formation; and no candid or careful reader of the pamphlets issued by that Lombard-street organisation can deny that this is strictly true. The very reverse of every assertion in the resolution has been affirmed by the authors of the gold standard pamphlets. What, then, is the position in which the Government and Parliament of the country are left if the resolution be taken in conjunction with the statements made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer during the course of the debate? It is that of having admitted that the re-establishment of bimetallism as an international monetary system by other countries would be beneficial to "the best interests of this country;" that in order to secure such a settlement it would be worth while to reverse the policy recommended by the Herschell Committee, by re-opening the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver, and to modify the currency system of this country so as to permit an enlarged circulation of silver instead of gold—for it is perfectly well understood that the abolition of the half-sovereign was contemplated in this statement. Whatever consequences as regards prices in Great Britain, in India, or in any part of the British Empire have been predicted as the inevitable result of the adoption of bimetallism in this country would equally result from such a veiled re-establishment of the dual standard. It is not probable that a single member of the Gold Standard Defence Association will have the temerity even to attempt to refute this contention. This being so, the bimetallists are fully justified in asserting that the recent declaration of the Government "does not preclude the eventual adoption of bimetallism in this country." Their logic is unanswerable. Parliament has declared that the free monetary exchange of gold and silver at a stable par would promote our best interests. If this free exchange cannot be attained without the full co-operation of England on the basis which Parliament has urged the Government to endeavour to induce the other Powers to adopt by an offer of partial co-operation, and if the partial co-operation of this country would be precisely the same in effect as its full co-operation, then Great Britain must either co-operate fully or neglect its best interests.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. "Carthage," due in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday:—

Abbott, Lt L H
Ad-Doe, Mr
Anderson, Lt A M
Biscoe, Mr
Bridge, Lt E C P
Buckle, Miss
Cherneide, Mr J B
Combridge, Mr A J
Dow, Mr R A
Ferris, Lt J F
Fowle, Major
Graves, Mr R T
Glen, Mr David
Gregory, Lt G L
Haig, Capt A E
Hayes, Dr and Mrs
Hepburne, Lt-Col R E W
Hossain, Mr
Hunt, Col J L
Hutchinson, Mrs
Jenkins, Mr W
Jones, Mr M
Jones, Mr Percy
Jones, Capt Jenkin
Jones, Lt T W H
Kennion, Mr R L
Lindsay-Smith, Mr W F
Maclean, Lt H W L
Milne, Mr and Mrs
Nelson, Miss L
Rhind, Mr A
Ritchie, Mr Hamilton
Ritchie, Mrs Hamilton, infant and ayah
Rose, Mrs and Miss
Saunders, Surg-Major
Thomson, Miss
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Weldon, Capt E A
Mrs. Moore's ayah

MR. BRODIE, President of the District Board, Godavari, is surely right when in his annual budget estimate be says, "No possible good can arise from multiplaying schools with teachers on salaries ranging from Rs.5 per mensem, and I shobld think that the pay should in no case be less than Rs. 7 in these days in this district." Scavenger wages are not the wherewithal for teacher's self-respect and progressively cultured life.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th April.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th April 1896, forwarding an application for pension from Tajoodin Shaikally, Lascar, Engineer's Gig, and certifying that the lascar, being by his own account and appearance upwards of 70 years of age and in failing health, is incapacitated from further service. Read memorandum by the Assistant Secretary, dated 20th April 1896, reporting that the applicant is entitled to a pension of Rs. 2-12-0 a month, his service being 11 years, 6 months, and 13 days.

Resolution—An invalid pension of Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem is sanctioned with effect from 1st May 1896.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th April 1896, forwarding a letter from the Agent of the Standard Oil Company, requesting that their vessels laden with petroleum oil in cases may be allowed to be berthed closer in shore, observing that, under the present Port Rule, (para. 314), of the Pilot's hand Book, the anchorage for vessels with kerosine is outside the outer line of vessels, so that no other vessel shall be in a tidal line with her on ebb or flood, and advising that the Trustees, as Conservators of the Port, should issue orders under the provisions of Rule 7 of the Rules possed by Government under the Petroleum Act XII of 1886 that vessels laden with certificated petroleum oil be berthed as far north as their draft will allow. Submitted memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 24th April 1896.

Resolution—Seeing the length of time that a case oil steamer takes to discharge, and that no special precautions in the matter of lights are observed, also that Government have not yet seen fit to modify the rules under the Petroleum Act in this respect, the Trustees are not prepared to abrogate the present Port Rule.

Read letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 20th April 1896, requesting permission to erect on the ground they occupy on the Cotton Green at Apollo Reclamation a small building, according to the plan forwarded with the letter, to be used as an office. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd April 1896, reporting that the proposed building would be a semi-permanent structure on the lines of the other temporary erections on the Trustees Estates on monthly tenure; stating, as his opinion, that Messrs. Ralli Brothers should pay rent at the rate of Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem all the year round and execute the monthly tenancy stamped agreement, and that the area to be built upon, for which Messrs. Ralli Brothers pay Rs. 1 1-4 per square yard per season, be excluded from the Cotton Storage Land.

Resolution—The site may be let on the usual terms for monthly tenancy at the rate recommended by the Traffic Manager. The plan of the building to be subject to municipal approval.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 16th April 1896, requesting sanction to occupy the Merewether Dry Dock for seven days, from 2nd May next for repairing the "Curlew" and "Snipe"; explaining that the reason for the application is that the "Curlew" requires a new stem and new bulk heads, and it will take full seven days to do the work; and stating that the matter is urgent as it has been put off from time to time and cannot now be deferred any longer. Submitted memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 20th April 1896, reporting that at present there is no application for the use of the Merewether Dry Dock between the 2nd and 9th of May, and that he does not know of any vessel likely to require the dock about those days.

Resolution—As there are no enquiries for the Dry Dock by other vessels, it may be occupied by the dredgers for seven days as proposed.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st April 1896, stating that it is very desirable to prevent the public crowding the east end of the wharf on Mody Bay South Reclamation when a tank steamer is discharging; and recommending that a fence extending down the slope to L. W., as shown on plan be provided there at an estimated cost of Rs. 804. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 27th April 1896, forwarding a statement showing the expenditure on works connected with the Bulk Oil Installation to 31st March 1896.

Resolution—The estimate for the fencing, amounting to Rs. 804, is sanctioned as an addition to the estimate for adopting the reclamation for traffic. As it appears that there is already an excess on the work a complete revised estimate with the necessary explanation should be furnished.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

Letter from the Engineer, dated 18th April 1896, reporting that the dredging at Sand Basin, Mazagon, sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution Nos. 221 and 259, dated 26th June and 20th August 1895 respectively, has been completed: forwarding plan showing the sounding taken on 10th and 11th January 1896, and saying that the approximate cost is Rs. 7,588 against the sanctioned amount Rs. 7,979.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 24th April 1896. | Total from 1st to 24th April 1896. | For week ending 24th April 1895. | Total from 1st to 24th April 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour ... | 25 | 81 | 27 | 75 |
| " " out of harbour | 23 | 79 | 20 | 81 |
| " transported | 11 | 48 | 13 | 46 |
| " attended to | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| " warped ...... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 9 |

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th April 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Hugh McEwing, 4th Engineer, S. S. "Goorkha," and Shore Street, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, for improvements in locks and padlocks. Alois Wolfmuller, Engineer of Landsberg am Lech, in the empire of Germany, for improvements in and relating to motor propelled velocipedes. S. Sardari Mal, Deputy Superintendent, Settlement Department, now attached to Lahore and Multan, Public Works divisions, for a corn grinding mill fitted with an improved machinery; The Apostoloff Automatic Telephone Parent Syndicate, Limited, of 13 and 14, Abchurch Lane, in the city of London, for a system of automatic telephone exchange; John Melvill Boustead, Merchant, Colombo, Ceylon, for improved apparatus for desiccating; James Balfour Thomson, Manager, Union Jute Mills, Sealdah, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for fixing power looms or other machinery to stone, patent stone, concrete, granolithel brick or other floors, to be called "Thomson's machine-fixing rail." Melvin Linwood Severy, of 31, Milk Street, Boston, in the county of Suffolk and common-wealth of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in plateus, impression cylinders and the like for printing presses, type-writers and similar machines; William Jackson, Engineer of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps or carriers for carrying tea leaf or other substances in drying machines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Edward Herbert Stone, Civil Engineer, residing at Calcutta, British India, for an automatic release apparatus applicable to railway signals. (Filed 31st January 1896); Edward Herbert Stone, Civil Engineer, residing at Calcutta, British India, for an improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways. (Filed 31st January 1896); William Martin, retired indigo planter of Agra, now residing at Simla, for a five-roller hand cotton-gin intended for the use of cotton growers. (Filed 15th February 1896; John William Ward, Contractor, residing at the Gymkhana Hotel in Bombay, for an automatic bit. (Amended specification filed 21st April 1896; Percy John Ogle, Engineer, of 4, Bishopsgate Street, Within, in the city of London, for improvements in envelopes for enclosing letters or other articles, applicable also to letter cards, or letter paper and envelopes combined, and for securing lids on boxes. (Filed 16th April 1896.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888, has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown:—Thomas Wilson Anderson, merchant, of 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, for improvements in punkah actuating mechanism or apparatus. (From 3rd May 1896 to 2nd May 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. E. Fahrig's invention for an improved composition applicable for electrical insulating and other purposes and the process for manufacturing the said composition. (Specification filed 25th January 1892); Lieutenant A. C. deL. J. de Lotbiniere's invention for a spring stirrup to be called the de Lotbiniere spring stirrup. (Specification filed 21st January 1892); Mr. C. P. Hammond's invention for improvements in metal ties for railways. (Specification filed 23rd January 1892); Mr. W. D. Bohm's invention for improvements in and apparatus for the separation of gold and silver from ores or materials containing them. (Specification filed 22nd January 1892.)

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MRS. ELLIOTT, the lady who took a bad fall by getting knocked down by a pony at a recent Darjeeling gymkhana is, we are glad to hear, better, and had only been suffering from the effects of the bad shaking which she sustained.

THE popular son of one of our best-known statesmen (says the *Gentlewoman*) has bit upon a charming idea. In his garden be has had laid out a "bed of friendship." Of every friend he possesses he has asked a plant. The bed is a large one, and it is already a-growing and a-blowing with a variety of lovely plants which have reached him from every part of England and the Continent.

## THE SCENE AT ASSOUAN.

DR. CONAN DOYLE writes in the "Westminster":—What an epic it has been, this whole history of the rise of a fanatical Mahommedan state upon the upper waters of the Nile! When its story comes finally to be written, the historian will find the most picturesque material that ever a man could wish to work in. From the day that the British subaltern, disappointed of Tel-el-Kebir, cried out exultantly that "a jolly old false prophet" had arisen in the Soudan, up to this turning-point of the the reconquest of Dongola, what a panorama of striking scenes! Baker's defeat, Hicks annihilation, the first Suakim campaign, the wonderfully dramatic Gordon campaign, the second Suakim business with Tamai, and McNeil's zareba, the Australian contingent, the attempts upon Egypt, Ginnes, Arguin, Toski, the incessant frontier fighting, and now the turn of the tide. If all this came from a local outbreak of fanatical feeling among some scattered desert tribes we can form some opinion of the forces let loose when Mahommedanism overran Spain. Be the cause what it may, there is no religion which fills its devotees so completely with the conviction of truth as does the creed of Mohommed. They are eager to give their lives for it in war, and, what is more difficult, they are scrupulous in times of peace to fulfil its exacting and most inconvenient ritual. A creed which can induce its devotees to absolutely last from food and drink from sunrise to sunset for a month on end in every year must be a very real one to those who profess it. As to the vices of Mohommedanism, it is interesting to consider how far lust and cruelty are matters of climate rather than of creed. A religion which produces cities which contain neither drunkards nor harlots is certainly worthy of graver consideration than is usually given to it.

There will be one peculiarity about the campaign of Dongola. I do not suppose that since the French revolutionary armies there has been any war where the leaders have been so young as those of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. Kitchener, Hunter, Wingate, Rundle, Burn-Murdoch, Maxwell, they are all young for the positions which they hold. Some of them would hardly have had their companies in the ordinary routine of the British service. But they are experienced in warfare, particularly in desert warfare and I shall be surprised if they do not give an object lesson, as those Frenchmen did before them, of the value of the dash and fire of youth.

The little town of Assouan is full of the stir and bustle of warlike preparation. The falling river has increased the difficulty of the transport, and all stores have to be unloaded some distance down, where they are entrained, and shipped once more to Shellal, above the Cataract. Captain Morgan, of the Army Service Corps, with his fatigue parties of Egyptian Infantry and his chain-gangs of convicts, is doing all that a man can to pass the stuff through. Nothing is more remarkable than the enthusiasm and energy with which everyone has thrown himself into the work of the expedition. I saw the 7th Egyptians, after a tiring journey, working furiously at the getting out of stores until they were so dead-beat that it took four of them to lift a 60-pound biscuit box. I have, I think, already mentioned that the 9th Soudanese came over 120 miles of desert in four days in their anxiety to get to the front. Everywhere one notices the same thing. Yesterday, as one of the keenest young officers in the force was hurrying to the front, he received a telegram from headquarters, ordering him down to Keneh to buy camels. Here was a drop for a man who was all on fire for action. "It is quite right," said he, when I condoled with him, "the force must have the camels. I am the best man to buy them. We are all working for the good of the expedition." It was an incident that made one realise that there is a quality of soldiering which is not to be attained by the mere fire-eater.

The Egyptian Cavalry force of some 600 men is encamped just outside the town, and marches up to-morrow along the Arabian bank of the river. They will probably be in Halfa before you get this. Horses and men are in splendid condition; many of the latter fine upstanding fellows, with aquiline faces, which recall the bas-reliefs of their ancestors upon the temple walls. The more I see of the Egyptian troops of all arms, the more confident I feel that they will sirprise the world by their behaviour. To judge by their faces and bearing, they are going forward in the best of spirits. The Staffordshires too, turned up yesterday, looking as though their week on the water had done them no harm, and in spite of being out of condition, they did the hot and dusty little desert march to Shellal in excellent form. Those red granite gorges through which they passed have been threaded by soldiers of many nations—Cambyses Persians, the Roman legions, the Ottoman conquerors, Buonaparte's flying column—and now, by the whimsical turn of fate, here are 900 of our own homely Mid and boys passing under the chisel-marked cliffs, and looking up at the four-thousand-year-old hieroglyphics upon the rocks; Persians, Romans, Arab, French, British—who next? Not the Mahdi's men, I hope. And yet, who knows?

Red and orange are the prevailing tints at that point—red fantastic rock and orange sand. The sand winds like a river through the jagged islands of rock. You must stand on one of these islands to see the Staffordshires pass. The dust smokes up from them, and the gilt spikes and white helmets, with the gleam as the sun strikes rifle or side-arm, are all that catch the eye. Then as they pass, you catch a glimpse of dust-covered faces, the further one of the four hardly to be seen through the smother. The short ranks swing past with a low dull thud of feet upon sand. Some of the men have blue glasses to keep out the grit. Many have pipes. The perspiration plays strange tricks upon their dusty faces. One stumbles and pulls himself up and stumbles again. He has turned white under the dirt. The long-legged subaltern takes his Lee-Metford from him. "Smith, you're a hideous object," says a voice, and a dry titter runs down the column. "Right, left; right, left!" cries the Captain of the rear Company, and once more you are looking at the white cloud with the gold spikes twinkling out of it, and the two huge black gold topped candles which mark the junior subalterns with their precious burden.

Of the campaign you at home probably know more than we who are at the edge of it. Even rumours have ceased to circulate, and there is an absolute death of any kind of news. Some days ago, we heard that Hunter has now 3,000 blacks at Akasheh, and that the line between there and Sarras was securely held. The leisurely way in which the cavalry is being brought up shows that no immediate advance into the open country is intended. There is no misconception here about Dongola being surrendered without a battle. The Dervishes never surrender anything without a battle. Their best leaders, too, are at the seat of action. The present Emir of Dongala is their most valiant general. With him, is Osman Azarack, the raider, "a real good sportsman," as an officer of the frontier field force assured me. Some of the fanatic fighting force may have gone out of Mahdism, but there will most certainly be a stiff battle before Kitchener can gain possession of the fertile province of Dongola. It may be in May or possibly in June, but can hardly be earlier, as far as present appearances go.

There are interesting glimpses to be seen even in this little Assouan hotel. Look at these two men with their coffee and cigarettes, and the lamp light shining on their faces. The one is thin and anxious, yellow-faced and dark-eyed, with the red fez of the Egyptian official. The other is as black as ebony, bull-necked curly-bearded, with dark oily eyes. He is physically a giant, but the other bears himself as if the power were at his back. The big black man laughs nervously; the yellow man is serious. The black man makes gestures; the yellow man has an inexorable calm. The black man watches the other's face with little sidelong glances; the yellow man looks steadily out into the darkness. It is a dramatic interview this, over the coffee and cigarettes, and the issue is nothing less than the black man's head. It is Shakoor Bey, of the Egyptian Intelligence Department, informing Bushire, the chief of the Bishareens, that there must be no more shilly-shally, that the government know of his double-dealing, and that he must go straight, or that a new chief must be found in the place of Schiek Bushire, suddenly deceased. They rise and pass out together into the courtyard. As the Egyptian turns, a sudden change comes into the black oily eyes of the Arab. But the sinister gleam is cut off in an instant, and the two men pace slowly out with rounded backs and heads inclined together.

## THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

With the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last, the directors beg now to report to the shareholders that in the year under report the company has made a profit of Rs. 93,903-9-9, including the balance of Rs. 828-7-4 brought forward from the last year's account. After setting off Rs. 22,492-8-0, absorbed in the payment of an ad-interim dividend for the first half-year ending 30th June last, at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, there remains, out of profit, a disposable balance of Rs. 71,411-1-9, which the directors purpose to divide, first, by paying a dividend for the second half-year ending the said 31st December last at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share, absorbing Rs. 26,241-4-0, and scondly, by carrying Rs. 45,000 to the new extension of machinery and building account, and Rs.169-13-9 to the next year's account. Messrs. Vandravundas Purshotumdass and Gordhandas Cursondass retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8-12-0 per quarter share was declared, Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas and Gordhandas Cursondas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhovandas Venidas were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, agents, and the chairman, and the proceedings concluded.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following are the dates fixed for the social events of Simla:—On the 7th of May, Cricket, Simla vs. Jutogh; on the 12th, Sipi Fair; on the 19th, garden party at Viceregal Lodge; on the 20th, the Queen-Empress' birthday and levee; on the 22nd and 23rd "New Boy," Gaiety Theatre; on the 26th, 28th, and 30th, races; on the 28th, Birthday Ball at Viceregal Lodge.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 4th April, 1896, were, for passengers, etc, Rs. 95,283, and for goods, etc., Rs. 77,447, making altogether Rs. 1,72,370 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 166. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,79,934, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 173.

DR. NUSSERWANJI J. R. Setna, M.D., who proceeded to England a very long time back for further study in medicine, contemplates returning to Bombay shortly. Dr. Setna has acquired considerable practical experience in the chief hospitals of Europe, and completed in London a special course of dental and ophthalmic studies, and also of study of female diseases. Dr. Setna has a good scholastic record career. He won the golden opinions of his teachers and professors for his intelligence and assiduous habits, and now in Bombay a good scope awaits the display of his abilities and his eminent knowledge of medical science.

COREA was in a state of chaos according to advices received in Hongkong up to the 9th ultimo; the Russians are increasing their forces at Seoul, and are also carrying munitions of war and stores over Manchuria to the Corean frontier. Doubtless they would find a railway across Manchuria from Vladivostock of great service at the present juncture. The King was reported to be still at the Russian Legation.

THE numbers on relief works in the North-West Provinces are 203,000 persons, an increase of over 25,000 on last week's figures. Nearly 30,000 of the above were dependants gratuitously relived. In Central India and Rajputana the numbers on relief works are practically unaltered.

THE Paris Labour Exchange was re-opened the other day. That Socialist institution (says a correspondent) was a creation of M. Mesureur when he was a Town Councillor. It was closed by the Deputy Ministry three years ago, and has since lain idle, though it cost 125,000*l.* to build it. No member of the Government was present at the proceedings. A bust of the Republic, draped with a red scarf, figured on the platform. Councillor Navarre, head of the Labour Committee at the Hotel de Ville, in a speech that brought down the house, warmly attacked M. Dupy. The meeting cried "Vive la Sociale!" "A bas le Senat!" and sang the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole." Finally a "punch of honour" was given in the Hall of Strikes in celebration of the victory over M. Dupuy and his party. The Hall of Strikes is an underground shelter for the unemployed, and large enough to hold 1,500. After medals had been given to zealous and generous members there was a concert. Comic songs were more sung than sentimental. A military band played marches, waltzes, and nocturnes.

UP to the last Mr. Thomas Hughes received letters from unknown correspondents on the subject of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." Such an one reached him from America a month or two before he died. His reply, not hitherto published on this side of the Atlantic, ran thus:—Dear Boy (for you must be a boy still)—You ask whether Tom Brown was "a real boy," as it would be so much nicer to think that he was a real boy than to know that he only existed in a story." No, he wasn't a real boy (unless indeed on your side "boy" is a noun or multitude). He was (and I hope is still, and so far as an old boy of seventy-three can judge, certainly is) at least twenty boys, for I knew at least that number of T. B.'s at Rugby, and there were no doubt as many at a dozen other of the public schools. What I wanted was to draw the average English boy, who came from a good, pious, English country home, not particularly clever or studious, but with good Church catechism training, which wouldn't let him be an idle loafer, though he might look on the masters as "the other side" in the education game, and so long as they played the game fairly, would respect and like them, as he did "the other side" at football. The letter is dated from Chester on the 3rd December last.

A NOVEL up-to-date "Five o'clock Tea" (presumably at eight in the evening) took place the other day in the Rue de Longchamps, Paris. The salon was neither lighted by gas, oil lamps, electricity, nor wax candles, but every object was rendered phosphorescent. The ceiling sparkled as with diamonds. Pictures, flowers, carpet, teacups emitted luminous rays. The chairs gleamed. Light was everywhere and seemed nowhere. Ladies moved hither and thither in illuminated dresses, every movement bringing out new rays, their very complexions sending forth beams of moony light, whilst their hands gleamed like so many Will o' the Wisps. Visitors found themselves surrounded by a light that did not burn, by an atmosphere perpetually changing, the rays being renewed as they disappeared. "Have we here," asks a writer in the "Annales Litteraires," "the lighting of the future, when luminous walls and furniture will render our rooms light as by day?" An ardent investigator, M. Ch. Henry, of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, has, it seems, composed a luminous starch, which used by the laundress, renders lace, linen, muslin, etc., phosphorescent, also a face powder, lending a moonlight radiance, "very becoming to some." Thus is it described.

THE International Women's Congress in Paris, on April 9, passed a remarkable resolution, with but one dissentient vote (a man's, as Mrs. Crawford, the *Daily News* correspondent, significantly notes). The Congress declared that every child from his birth to his coming of age should be maintained and educated at the cost of the State, which should, moreover, protect and control his existence in the interest of society at large as well as in the interest of the child. The proceedings, on April 10, embraced the subject of the social evil. The husband of "Doctress" Potonie-Pierre enumerated, as chief among the causes, standing armies, and the celibacy of the Catholic clergy. Without forced bachelorhood, said M. Potonie-Pierre, great standing armies would be impossible, and the ecclesiastical system of Rome would fall to pieces. After M. Robin, "a prophet of free love," and ex-director of the mixed school at Cempuis, had been silenced by the eloquence of a young man named Leger, a discussion of equal rights in the Divorce Court took place. There is still in France (says the *Daily News* correspondent) the horror of the woman caught in a breach of the seventh Commandment being sent to St. Lazare, the most Loathsome prison, perhaps, on the face of the earth. But apart from this survival of old legislation rights are pretty equal. The Congress voted that it was abominable to send women sentenced to imprisonment for political offences to St. Lazare instead of St. Pelagie. There was then an adjournment. The interval was spent by some members of the Congress in viziting St. Lazare, a gloomy building once brightened by the noblest, sweetest and most reasonable manifestations of Christian charity that any country ever witnessed but now the abode of grinding groovey, wooden officialism, of disorderly women, sinning wives, female thieves and unruly girls. There are no political offenders within its walls. Industrialism in its worst forms holds in its grasp all the inmates who are "doing time." Louise Michel was often for long periods at St. Lazare as a prisoner and a voluntary apostle of altruism. On April 11 an outburst of disapproval from the "freethinkers" was raised by Miss de Broen, who, on behalf of the women labourers in the Belleville quarter, demanded "the sanctification of the Sabbath." Madame Potonie-Pierre aroused considerable opposition when she moved a resolution for universal disarmament and the transformation of Alsace-Lorraine into a buffer State. Eventually a motion calling for universal peace was voted. A motion was unanimously adopted imploring the French Government to intercede with the Sultan on behalf of the persecuted Armenians. The Congress broke up, after passing the following resolution:—"The philosophy should be excluded from integral education as the source and origin of conflict between men." Mrs. Crawford notes that the ladies discharged all the showy functions at this Congress, a man having volunteered to get through the drudgery of the secretaryship.

## MR. GERALD BALFOUR'S IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR, in the House of Commons on April 13, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, referred to the extreme intricacy and perplexity of the Acts already on the Statute Book that constituted the law in regard to Irish land, and he went on to say that any Irish Land Bill of the present day must of necessity be in the nature of an amendment Bill. The result was that any Bill on the subject must to a great extent run into detail and must be more like a collection of small Bills than a comprehensive measure. When Parliament consented to pass the Act of 1881, it gave its sanction to an agrarian revolution and a complete transformation of the system of land tenure. This was a thing which could not be accomplished at a single stroke, and looking at the obstacles in the way of carrying out the policy of the Act of 1881, he was of opinion that, on the whole, its success, limited as it had been, might very easily have been more limited still. He might remind the House that that statute did not exhaust all the aspects of the land question in Ireland, for side by side with joint or dual ownership there had been from the first a desire for a more excellent way—namely, the establishment of a peasant proprietary. This desire found expression in some of the earlier Land Acts, and since 1881, it had been the keystone of the Unionist policy with regard to land in Ireland. The final goal at which, in their judgment, land reform in Ireland must aim—namely, the substitution of simple ownership for dual ownership—was far distant and would still be far distant even if the Purchase Acts had worked more effectively. The present measure not only traversed, the ground covered by the Bill which was introduced by the member for Montrose last year, but it contained a series of provisions designed for the amendment of procedure and for the facilitation of the working of the Purchase Acts. The right hon. gentlemen proceeded to describe at great length and in minute detail the proposals embodied in the measure, premising that hon. members could not thoroughly understand them until they saw the Bill in print. As far as the Bill dealt with the amendment of the land laws, it must, of course, challenge comparison with the measure brought forward by Mr. J. Morley last year. There were some parts of that measure which the Government regarded as non-contentious, and which were accordingly included in their own Bill. First of all there was the clause defining the position of the tenant at the end of the statutory term. Another proposal which the Government had incorporated was one making valid the tenancy of a holding notwithstanding the fact that it had been sublet by the tenant without the consent of the superior landlord where it appeared that there had been tacit assent or acquiescence on the part of the latter. A further provision common to both Bills had the object of saving the interest of sub-tenants where the interest of the middleman was determined by a notice to quit or by the effluxion of time. A fourth provision would prevent a tenant from being rented on his own improvements in certain cases. Some other portions of last year's Bill had been adopted with modifications, but there were three of Mr. J. Morley's proposals which the Government were unable to accept—namely, the abolition of the landlord's right of pre-emption, the compulsory conversion of certain future tenancies into present tenancies, and the presumption that all tenancies in Ulster were subject to the Ulster tenant-right. The right hon. gentleman next gave a general outline of the proposals of the Government with reference to subletting and exclusion from the benefits of the Act; and he then dealt with the most thorny and complicated question of town-parks. Adverting to the protection of tenant's improvements, he explained the mode in which the Bill would amend the law where it seemed to be doubtful or defective. Last year's Bill contained a clause which laid down that improvements should be held to include the whole of the increased value of the land, while another section provided that all improvements should be presumed to have been made by the tenant or his predecessor in title unless the landlord could prove the contrary. These two propositions would practically reduce all agricultural rents in Ireland to what was called prairie value, but that was a result not only repugnant to equity, but contrary to the spirit of the Act of 1881. He sincerely desired that all legitimate protection should be given to the tenants' improvements, and he believed that that was done by the present Bill. In regard to pre-emption, it was necessary to have some limit, and it appeared to him that 1850 was not an unreasonable date to fix for that purpose. The Select Committee had reported in favour of shortening the statutory term from fifteen to ten years, but he might state at once that Her Majesty's Government considered the proposal to be inadmissible, because such an alteration in the conditions of statutory contracts would altogether destroy the sanctity of contracts in Ireland. This was one ground for resolutely rejecting the recommendation of the committee, and, moreover, if the tenants whose rents were fixed ten years ago were allowed to come into Court for fresh contracts, the machinery of the Act of 1881 would be wholly insufficient to cope with the work. This administrative objection taken alone was final in regard to the shortening of the existing term. Future cases, he admitted, were on a different footing, but, on the whole, the balance of consideration appeared to be against a ten years' term, even in such cases. The right hon. gentleman quoted opinions in favour of a longer period for judicial rents some going as far as thirty-one years. The advantages of an automatic system for adjusting rents was so great that he had endeavoured to devise a scheme, which he proceeded to explain, although he feared hon. members would require to see the Bill itself before they could understand it properly. It was not intended that the scheme should be imposed compulsorily, but that it should be adopted by the common consent of both parties. The term he proposed was to be of thirty years' duration. The fair rent was to be fixed in the ordinary way for fifteen years, but it was to be variable every five years on the application of either party if, in the opinion of the Land Commission, the variation in prices justified a variation in the rent. At the end of the thirty years term, either party was to be entitled either to have a fair rent fixed again, and to enter on a new thirty years' term, or they might apply to the Court to fix a fair rent for the ordinary term of fifteen years, or they might continue at quinquennial periods to vary the amount of rent. On the whole, he thought the scheme would work well. The right hon. gentleman then described amendments in the present working of the Land Commission, stating that the object of the Government was to reduce the cost of procedure and to discourage the rehearing of facts. Passing to the question of purchase, which it was the policy of the Government to stimulate, he stated the reasons why it was impossible for him to adopt a plan for making purchase compulsory and universal, which would involve an expenditure of 100,000,000*l.*, and possibly of more than 200,000,000*l.*, They must be content with gradual arrangements made between the parties. Only in that way could the financial difficulty be overcome. The Government had devised a series of clauses for the purpose of making sale and purchase more attractive to landlords and tenants, but these clauses dealt with extremely technical legal points. The Bill made the terms of repayment as easy as possible so far as was consistent with security. The plan of the Government would give relief to the purchaser, not at first, but some years after the advance had been made, and when he might be suffering from the effects of a fall in agricultural values. The length of the term of repayment would be extended from forty-nine years to seventy years or more. The Bill also proposed to abolish the purchaser's insurance money, and to make important concessions to the vendor. The guarantee deposit would only be required where the Commissioners thought it necessary, and facilities would be given for the redemption of the tithe rent-charge. With regard to the evicted tenants, the Government were prepared to re-enact for twelve months the 13th clause of the Act of 1891, and to empower the Land Commissioners to act as mediators between the parties. He had no doubt the Bill would be severely criticised by the Irish members, and the fate of the measure, considering the state of public business, lay entirely in their hands. Perhaps he might remind them that the Bill would probably be criticised no less severely by the friends of the landlords. To the House at large, however, he would commend the Bill as being on the whole a fair and beneficial measure for both the landlords and the tenants.

Mr. Morley, in the course of some general criticisms, said that all idea of the House rising by the middle of August, must be abandoned if the Government intended the Bill to become law. Without a great prolongation of the session five-sixths of the measure would have to be abandoned. Mr. Dillon condemned the fair rent proposals as entirely inadequate.

The Bill was then brought in and read a first time amid Ministerial cheers.

THE Indian crop and weather report is still gloomy. Some rain has fallen in Eastern, Northern, and Central Bengal, benefiting the preparation of rice and jute lands, but agricultural operations are at a standstill. Food-grains and fodder are scarce in the Punjab, and cattle are dying of starvation at Hissar. The crops generally are suffering, and water is badly wanted in the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## EGYPT AND BRITISH TRADE.

### AN INTERESTING REPORT.

LORD CROMER, in sending to Lord Salisbury an exhaustive report by Mr. Rennell Rodd on the trade relations between Great Britain and Egypt says:—There is not, I think, any valid ground for the adoption of a despondent view as regards the prospects of British trade in this country. Nevertheless, in view more especially of the keen competition and of other circumstances to which Mr. Rodd alludes, it certainly behoves British traders to look sharply after their own interests if they wish to maintain the prominent position which they have so far held. If there is one point more than another on which I would venture to insist, it is the necessity of endeavouring by all possible means to meet the wishes of customers, I could mention numerous instances where trade has slipped out of British hands simply from neglect of this very elementary principle.

### COMPETITION.

A study of the tables and observations submitted, says Mr. Rodd, will make it clear that the interests of British trade are chiefly represented in three categories, namely—those which include coals, textiles, and metals or machinery. In the first of these British trade shows a general upward movement, especially when the whole period of five years is compared with former quinquennial periods while at the same time due allowance is made for the exceptional conditions of 1893, and also for the heavy fall in price. In the textile classes the preponderating share of British trade is well maintained, but the annual imports necessarily fluctuate according to the purchasing power of the fellaheen. Thirdly, in metals and machinery it is clear that although the total imports from Great Britain show a tendency to increase, the British share of the trade has by no means advanced in proportion to the rapid advance in the Egyptian demand. In the other categories British trade has in some cases lost ground and in others advanced slightly, but the total amount involved is inconsiderable. A pretty general fall in prices in such important articles of import as coals, rice, sugar, coffee, indigo, petroleum, and vegetable oils has also been indicated. Especially significant in the tables is the rapid advance made by Belgium and Germany in supplying the Egyptian markets, the former having progressed from a total import of £E.111,000 in 1890 to £E.374,000 in 1894, the latter from £E.64,000 in 1890 to £E.230,000 in 1894. Trade with England is carried on more and more year by year through native and foreign houses in Egypt. If the volume of British trade has not diminished, and has rather increased, the British middleman tends to play an ever less important part here and is cut out by the native, or by the agents of other European nationalities who are content with smaller profits and also perhaps are more active in creating business.

### WANT OF ENTERPRISE.

A certain want of enterprise is indeed noticeable as regards the attitude of British trade and capital towards Egypt. In spite, for instance, of the considerable profit and ready openings for agricultural undertakings, in this country, where the sugar industry is annually assuming a more important development, next to no British capital seems to find its way to Egypt, though Englishmen are readily found to engage in far more speculative operations in countries affording far less guarantees of security. Egypt, as Sir D. Milner has said, is "a country which cries aloud for the application of capital to develop its latent wealth"; and this sentence is as true of private as of public enterprise. Egypt now exports sugar to an amount of nearly £E.700,000 annually, and half this produce goes to England; onions are exported to a value of £E.150,000, and beans to some £E.700,000, by far the great part of which in both cases are taken by the English market. It is true that manufacturing enterprise in the interior of Egypt is to some extent handicapped by the heavy inland freights on coal. Moreover, the 8 per cent, duty on imports, which is not excessive on manufactured articles, is a very heavy burden on coal and raw material. In spite, however, of these disadvantages, industry appears to flourish and increase. In doing business with Egypt generally, and especially in tendering for Government contracts, British houses, perhaps, fail to discriminate sufficiently between the circumstances of this and other oriental countries; their experiences in other parts of the East leading them to suppose that it is impossible to deal with the Government direct, that all negotiations must be carried on through a middleman, and that even then it is difficult to get their money in.

### AN IMPORTANT POINT.

It has become almost a commonplace in trade reports to allude to the insufficiency and want of resource of the traveller class representing British trade abroad. In no country more than Egypt do the wants of the people require special study. The native will purchase a certain class of foreign article so long as he finds no other; but if his wants are consulted, and that article is offered in a form more to his liking by a naval manufacturer, he will go to the latter in preference. This is precisely what foreign manufacturers lay themselves out to do, and English manufacturers seem to neglect. The English traveller is, as a rule, not well equipped with the arms of his profession, and has perforce to place himself in the hands of some foreign agent here who knows the language and the county, and who deals with him much as he pleases, turning the trade secrets and experiences he thus learns to any account which may suit his own purposes thereafter. In two cases lately it has come to my knowledge that gentlemen of experience and enterprise have visited Egypt on behalf of important British firms in order to study the requirements of commerce with their own eyes, and in both cases they have expressed themselves as extremely satisfied with the new knowledge they had gained in doing so, and very hopeful of its beneficial results to their own business. In connection with what has been said as to some of the restrictions and impediments to British trade in Egypt, I may mention that it has been settled that a British Chamber of Commerce shall now be established at Alexandria. The French, Italians, and Austrians have already such institutions or bodies analogous to them. One of the first duties of the new Chamber of Commerce will doubtless be to lay down, as the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers have done, a table of the rates of commission which they approve for import and export business.

### POST OFFICE AS MIDDLEMAN.

This may be an appropriate place in which to draw attention to a system of postal delivery which has made considerable progress in Egypt since its institution 10 years ago, and which affords an excellent means of bringing the consumer into direct communication with the producer, while it guarantees the latter immediate payment, and relieves him from all the troubles of collection. I refer to the system of "value payable parcels," known in France as "colis contre remboursement," and in Germany as "Postnachnahme." Under this arrangement the consumer in Egypt is able to order an article in any European country which has adopted the international system, and receives it by parcel post; the Post Office, which already undertakes the custom-house clearance and payment of duty, collecting payment for the articles itself, together with the other charges incident, on delivery, and remitting the money to the shop or firm abroad, without any further formalities as far as the two parties interested are concerned. A charge of eight milliemes (2d.) is made for every 20fr. to be recovered, payment being postage stamps, together with the usual charge of 10 milliemes (2d. 1-2) made for clearing the parcel at the custom-house. The maximum value recoverable in Egypt is 500fr., except in the case of Austria-Hungary, where it is fixed at 1,250fr. The article is only delivered on payment of the money due and great facilities are thus afforded for ready money transactions in retail trade between Egypt and foreign countries. There are many article of a more or less perishable nature which firms in Egypt are unable or unwilling to keep in stock, and this system enables the customer to obtain them with the least possible delay, escaping the heavy charges of forwarding agents, while the producer receives his money with the least possible circumlocution. This system has for various reasons apparently not yet found favour in England, but it would probably give a considerable stimulus to direct retail trade between England and Egypt in certain special articles, for which current price-lists could be publicly advertised here. It is obvious, adds Mr. Rodd, in conclusion, that the foreign trade of Egypt is in a preponderating degree in British hands, and that the volume of this trade is so considerable that we cannot afford to neglect our interest in it. If British houses will only devote to the maintenance of their present position an energy and enterprise similar to that which is displayed by other nations who are now trying to secure a footing in the Egyptian market, there need be no cause for anxiety.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road · London England.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. So by all Chemists Stores.

## A BLUE TROUSSEAU.

MISS MAPLE, only daughter and heiress of Sir J. Blundell Maple, M.P., whose marriage excited quiet, sleepy St Albans so much is a blonde of delicate colouring, and has always shown a pronounced affection for blue. Her trousseau is chiefly in this colour, almost all the dresses, when they are not white, being cerulean, azure, turquoise, sapphire, royal, navy, and indigo. A few black gowns, and one or two in biscuit and string colour, are almost the only variations. A pale blue satin evening dress is draped with net embroidered in a small flowered pattern in silver and pearls. The bodice is also satin, covered with the embroidery. The sleeves are spangled tulle with ruchings of tulle and straps of blue velvet across the shoulders. Another evening gown is in black lace embroidered in medallions of jet and oxydised gold. It is trimmed with Brussels lace, black velvet ribbon and gardenias, and is prepared for the occasions when the young Baroness's position as the wife of a member of the Diplomatic Body will necessitate complimentary mourning. The skirt of this gown is festooned half-way up with kiltings of black net bordered with lace. A second bodice is supplied with it for demi-toilette occasions; it is made of black chiffon and black spangled net, trimmed with black velvet ribbons, Brussels lace, and old paste buttons. The long, closely-fitting sleeves of gathered black chiffon are surmounted by puffs at the shoulders. A smart afternoon gown is made of white canvas trimmed with braid, put on with feather-stitching. The bodice has a similar trimming, and opens upon a vest of embroidered turquoise velvet which, in its turn, shows a full inner vest of blue satin veiled with lace. A shaped collar of the embroidered blue velvet is veiled with a frill of the beautiful lace. The very short full basque is trimmed with braid, a suede belt encircling the waist above it. The sleeves are full, being gathered in at the wrists under turned-back cuffs. Another smart costume is in string-coloured canvas, the skirt trimmed with three rows of braid to match. A well-cut Norfolk coat, made to fit closely to the figure at the back, opens over a full vest of Oriental silk embroidered in lace and ruffled down the front with a cascade of silk frills. Large crystal buttons are both ornamental and useful in this dainty edition of the well-known shooting coat. A garden party dress, composed of white accordeon-kilted chiffon, has the skirt edged with narrow floss beading, and is made with an overskirt of ecru lace in wide bands held together by old paste chains and buttons. The bodice matches the skirt, and is finished at the neck with a white satin collar frilled with lace. Bands of insertion also trim the sleeves, which are made of chiffon, and are transparent to the wrists with large puffs at the shoulders.

A blue canvas dress has the bodice drawn in at the waist with a band of blue shot silk finished with a rosette in front. There is a little vest of blue and white printed velveteen, and the collar is braided in blue and finished with shot silk at the neck. The canvas sleeves have touches of blue at the wrists. A very graceful dress is in grey crepe-de-chine with three frills of Valenciennes lace round the skirt. The bodice is made with a deep band of pale blue silk covered with guipure and continued in bretelles over the shoulders, thus bordering a full vest of cream coloured crepe-de-chine, and bows of blue ribbon. A bunch of violets is tucked into the waistband. The fashionable grass cloth is the material composing another dress, insertions of fine net permitting the white satin lining to be seen through. The bodice is prettily trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Cream-coloured satin ribbons finish it at the neck and waist. Glacé silk could scarcely be omitted in a smart trousseau, and there is more than one dress of this, a good one being in a black and white stripe. Gold and turquoise buttons form part of the trimming. The bodice has two box-pleats in front with cream-coloured lace falling over them. Between these is a vest of kilted chiffon. The lace collar has a diamond and turquoise button on each pleat. The silk sleeves are fully draped. The dress in which part of the long journey to Seville is to be made is in cloth in a colour called royal violet. There is as much blue as purple in it, and so bright and soft is the tint that the large collar of gold tissue becomes an artistic relief. It is veiled with white lisse, embroidered with cornflowers and edged with a frill of pleated lisse. The vest is formed of folds of white lisse crossing on the chest. A long, full jabot of white muslin finishes it at the neck. A jewelled belt clasps the waist. The cape to match is lined with white satin, and is so cut as to fit tightly to the figure at the back. The fastenings are old paste buttons.

All the trousseau dresses and millinery have been made in London. The lingerie has been done in Ireland, and the stitchery is of the most exquisite description, the smallest and finest of tucks being lavished upon it as trimming in combination with lace and blue ribbons. The bride's name is Grace, and a large G, surmounted by or thrust through with a coronet, is embroidered on handkerchiefs, &c. A tea-gown of white kilted chiffon is one of the daintiest items in the trousseau. It has lace insertions throughout its entire length, and is furnished with a deep collar-cape of Brussels lace, an upright one covered with lace, and sleeves of kilted lace and chiffon. An evening dress is in cream-coloured satin bordered with ruches of net, and having the back of the skirt veiled with kilted scarves of net. The bodice is Russian net, over satin, embroidered with rich silk and sequins. Very handsome is an evening gown of silver brocade finished on the chest with straps of transparent pearl embroidery fashioned in a kind of trellis-work. Falling over the front is a drapery of fine cream-tinted lace. The drooping sleeves are in embroidered lisse, and there is a cluster of La France roses on the bodice.

## MATABELE TACTICS.

A "Globe" correspondent writes:—Now that it is probable that the operations against the Matabele rebels will be somewhat protracted, a description of their tactics will not come amiss. It is difficult to gauge their fighting strength, but in all likelihood it is between 7,000 and 8,000. One great feature in the character of men of the Zulu race is their great power of absorbing the military ideas of white men. It was thus that their power was, in the first instance, built up. The matter fell out thus. Dingisiwayo, the heir to the chieftainship of the Abatetua, wandered, in the course of a long exile, to Cape Town. There he noted the great value of the discipline exercised in the training of European soldiers, and also the power of the bayonet in fighting at close quarters. Accordingly, on his return to his tribe, he organised his warriors into regiments on the European model, and introduced the broad stabbing assegai as a substitute for the bayonet. Chaka, who spent his youth with Dingisiwayo, was an apt pupil, and he in his turn organised the Zulus on the same model. But he went further and introduced a perfect system of tactics. When that section of the Zulu nation now known as Matabele set forth to conquer a new kingdom, under the leadership of UmZilikazi, they had been trained in this system. Accordingly, the Matabele retained, and carried to the highest perfection, the famous fighting tactics of the Zulus—that is, the crescent formation. Two projecting horns are pushed forward, which try to outflank and surround the enemy, and then a heavy chest is hurled forward in a solid mass against the enemy when thrown into confusion. These tactics have a fairly close resemblance to those of Napoleon. Perhaps the best opportunity ever given to Englishmen to judge of the Zulu method was at the battle of Ulundi. Many who fought in the square that day, or stood beside their horses inside it, will remember the triple line of skirmishers that formed the horns and the dense black mass of men who came from Ulundi itself, and formed the chest.

But the Matabele do not altogether trust to open attack, or to the fury of their charge. In the darkness of the night, they try to steal near their foe, crawling silently and craftily as snakes, and then, with the daybreak, charge with fierce shouts. It is wonderful how closely they can lie. On October 21, 1893, a strong patrol went out to burn the Insucameni Kraal. The patrol had to pass through the Somabuli Forest to reach the kraal, and on its way disturbed an encampment of the Matabele. These men had scouted and seen the laager after sunset, and had actually got between the Chartered force's scouts and the camp unnoticed. It was only the superstitious fears of the Matabele that saved the patrol on this occasion. Again, two days later the same sort of thing occurred. A patrol was sent out to bring in Edward Burnett a wounded scout. As it was feared the patrol had missed the camp, a rocket signal was sent up. It afterwards transpired that a Matabele impi had been posted between the patrol and the laarger, but when the warriors heard the report and saw the falling stars, they put it down to witchcraft, and refrained from attacking the patrol. Again the description given of the beginning of the battle of the Shanghani tells much the same tale. When night closed in, the chartered force was quite unsuspecting that the enemy was near. The scouts had reported that the country for miles around was clear of Matabele. Yet with the dawn, or rather just before it, a fierce attack was made. Certainly the lessons of the former war should not be forgotten. The Matabele then were proved to be skilful in making a stealthy approach, cool and determined in delivering their attack, and sullen and defiant even when beaten back. In fact it must be said that they were dispersed rather than beaten. It is plain that they have benefited by the lessons of that war; they have been quick to modify their tactics to enable their men to face the deadly sweeping fire of the Maxims, and the training given to the native police has manifestly not been given in vain. It may be questioned also whether there have not been other influences at work, as it undoubtedly is strange that the rebels have been so well supplied with arms and ammunition. It is therefore to be hoped that the leaders in the future operations will bear in mind the nature of the Matabele tactics, and not fall into the error of underrating the enemy, for that way lies defeat, since it must be owned that in all the recent engagements the Matabele have proved far more dangerous foes than they did at any time during the former war.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 2.)

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W K Porter, Barrister-at-Law, officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court of Judicature for the N-W Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India, owing to the vacation of office by Lieut Genl Sir Henry Brackenbury, K C B, K C S I, R A, Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-Genl Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K C I E, of the Indian Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

Major-Genl Sir Edwin Collen has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The services of Mr W H Lee, of the Indian Civil Service, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Surgn-Lieut-Col S H Browne, M D, C I E, Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 318 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

With effect from the date of assuming charge Surgn-Major F F Perry, F R C S, Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College in addition to his own duties, during the absence on special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, of Surgn-Lieut-Col S H Browne, M D, C I E or until further orders.

The services of the Rev D Trewby, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A F Gradon, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 310 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 31st March 1896.

Mr B B Osmaston, Asst Consvr, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Forest School during Mr Gradon's absence.

### GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Mr C L Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr R D Oldham, Supt Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Director during the absence of Mr Griesbach on furlough.

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G V Holmes, I S C, attached to the Malwa Bhil Corps is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut S R Davidson, and during the absence on leave of Lieut C C Jackson, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C Stubmann, as Acting Consul for Germany at Akyab, during the absence of Mr F Muller.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Charles Jambom, as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of M P Charriol.

Surg-Lieut-Col A Adams, MD, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Residency Surgn in the Western Rajputana States, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Surg Lieut Col P A Weir, MB, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn in the Western Rajputana States with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgn Lieut Col A Adams, or until further orders.

Surgn Capt P J Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon-Lieut Col P A Weir, M B, and during such time as Surgn-Capt H R Woolbert M B, may officiate as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, or until further orders.

In consequence of the replacement at the disposal of the Military Dept of the services of Col M G Gerard, C B, C S I. Comdt of the Central India Horse, the following sub pro tem appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 23th March, 1896, and pending further orders:—Major A Masters, I S C Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regt, to be Comdt and Major F H R Drummond, I S C, offg Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt, to be Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command. Major Drummond will remain with the 1st Regt.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C King, Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant General, N W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from 4th May 1896.

Mr R Barton, Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as Chief Supt in that office, during the absence on leave of Mr King or until further orders.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H H Butler, R A to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, R A Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, vice Capt G R T Rundle, R A whose tenure has expired dated 1st Jany 1896.

### EXCHANGES.

An exchange is sanctioned between Second-Lieut R E C Hall, 2nd Battn, Durham L I, and Second-Lieut L F Ashburner, I S C, offg wing officer, 16th Regt of Bombay Infy, subject to the approval of the Secy of State for India.

### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lieut G A Hope, No 7 Company, Western Division, R A, to be offg subaltern, vice Lieut R G Ousely, whose tenure has expired, dated 4th April 1896.

### MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 28th April 1896, vice Major Genl Sir E H H Collen, K C I E, Indian Staff Corps, Secy to Govt of India, Military Dept, who has been appointed an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India:—Col P J Maitland, I S C First Depy Secy and offg Secy, to be Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, with the temporary rank of Major-Genl.; Col M J King-Harman, I S C Second Depy Secy, and officiating First Depy Secretary to be First Depy Secy; and Capt E DeBrath, I S C 32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers), Asst Secy and offg Second Depy Secy, to be Second Depy Secy.

### STAFF CORPS.

Lieut C C Newnham, Scottish Rifles, offg squadron officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regt of Bengal Cavy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 4th Jan 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts C E Luard, West York Regt offg wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy 26th Sept 1894 and A de S Burton, Liverpool Regt wing officer, 25th Regt of Bom Infy, 6th Oct 1894.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Second-Lieut W H Simpson, offg wing officer, 33rd Regt (3rd Burma Battn) of Madras Infy, 30th March 1893.

### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieut-Col—Major Reginald Campbell Hadow, D S O, 27th April 1896.

To be Major—Capt J R Sandwith, 28th April 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Madras Command.

Sub-Condrs A S Booth and J S Tate, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the 8th Sept and 13th Nov 1895, respectively.

### NATIVE ARMY.

3rd (Queen's Own) Regt of Bo L Cavy—Risaldar Lal Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Hukam Sing to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Sajjat Khan to be Ressaidar, vice Risaldar-Major Muhammad Bakhsh, Sardar Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st March 1896.

5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry—Subadar Sikandar Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Krishna Gaekwar to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Abaji Shinde to be Jemadar, Subadar-Major Ambar Singh, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th March 1896.

21st Regt of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)—Havildar Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, vice Babnak Ramnak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1896.

25th Regt of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battn, Rifle Regt)—Jemadar Ramdayal Missir to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Beni Mahadeo, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th Jany 1896; and Color-Havildar Lal Singh Jat to be Jemadar, vice Bisram Nathu, transrerred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Feb 1896.

### RETIREMENTS.

Brigde-Surgn-Lieut-Col Robert Jameson, M D, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th April 1896, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—Capt T Baker, Depy Commissary, Ordnance Dept, Madras, 1st April 1896; and Capt J Mooney, Depy Commissary, Military Works Dept, Bombay, 1st June 1896.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Govr-Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars, 1894):—

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Major (Hony Lieut-Col) C H Denham, retired.

G I P R Vol Corps—Capt (Hony Maj) H J P Thomson.

The undermentioned members of the Vol Force are granted the volunteer long service medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895:—

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Lieuts E J Webb, H L Crossman and G E Trueman; Hony Lieut and Qr Mr W Helps; Qr Mr-Sergt C W Ansell; Sergts W G Marklew and A W Paul; Troopers W C Bishop, J French and C R O'Donoghue.

Madras Vol Guards—Sergt-Major C J H Ellis; Staff-Sergt A G Fonseca, A P Goolamier and W G Monisse: Qr Mr-Sergt J W Bowie; Color-Sergts J Conquest, W Fermier, C Hall, E A S Nicholas and G Weston; Sergts R Coombes, E L D'Costa, J W Ellis, A Grubert, C F Hall, W M Philbert, T D Ryan, T Satur, J Winstanley and L F Zephier; Lance-Sergt C S Nicholas; Corpls T Barnett, A J D'Sylva, T D'Sylva, P D'Costa and A G Williams; Lance-Corpls J Caubon, R J France and J Smaller; Volrs W Brooks, J Bonaparte, G Collins, H Collins, E Collins, L Claridge, V France, L W Jobbard, R Jenkins, G Jacauet, J McKendry, B Pritchard and L Raulin.

East Punjab Volr Rifle Corps—Capt W E Browne; Qr Mr Sergt E P Ross; Color-Sergt R W Gray; Corpl R T Spier; Vol T P Corrigan, R Gereson, F A Jackson, J Jackson and H D Watson.

Bangalore Rifle Volrs—Sergt-Major E Seymour; Qr Mr-Sergts W R James and C L Mergler; Company Qr Mr-Sergt W Page; Color-Sergts J Clapham, R E Foregard, C W Jennings and W Lawrence; Armourer-Sergt D Welsh; Sergt E Middleton; Corpls J Helo and R Ponceno; Lance-Corpl W Hudson; Volrs H C Dove, D Ponceno, D Smith, G Whitting and J Wynne.

E I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieuts J Cumming, T A Cummins, W A Fairweather, E Fraser, A Jenkins and L W Stephenson; Second Lieuts J H Burnand, S J Dulfill and T Skipp; Color-Sergts J Burgess, T Candy, B G Caston, W Deeble, D Hearne, J C Hooper, T Mathers, J McDowell, W J Rainham, J F Simmons, A Turnbull, R F Wale and S R Young; Serjts J Allen-Magill, H J Biggs, R Donegan, H Findon, J H Goodfellow, J Hartley, A Harris, M Irvine, H Lee, F Littlewood, A E Linton, G Loader, T Mahoney, N J O'Niell, F Pegler, D Radford, A B Whaley, O S Young and R M Young; Lance-Sergts C Allen, W G Porthouse and R Wiseman; Corporals C Anderson, T Barnard, D Christie, C Dyer, P Eppenstein, P Gately, J Gordon, W Hindaugh, F Mannooch, C McArthur, J E Monnier, J O'Brien, J W Parsons, C Probet and T Robbins; Volunteers W Baker, G Barnard, M Barrett, T A Beeby, J Blinkworth, J Butler, J L Clarke, W Clarke, P Coakley, J Coles, S Crossly, W D'Silva, W W D'Silva, F DuCasse, S Doming, J Edwards, A J Engley, J Fawles, A Finlayson, F Fletcher, J W Flewker, D Forster, F Gill, C Goode, W J Gridolph, J Hutchinson, J E Jarsen, J Jamieson, J Johnstone, R Kyton, P Lamb, J Lang, W H Lucas, C E Mabert, T Mardell, A Martin, T McCullagh, W E McMullin, W McSweeney; J O'Reilly, D Patterson, J Plate, R Porthouse, T Pratt, G Ritchson, J E Robinson, M Ryan, F Shannon, J A Sharpe, W Sheehan, R Smith, W W Smith, T F Stone, G J Thorley, J Trainor and C A Watts.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Cors—Color-Sergt C V Jacob; Lance-Sergt W Domingo; Vol M Arratoon, and G B R Ellis.

Baluchistan Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A M Anscomb.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—E R K Blenkinsop and R McGavie Spence, Gent, to be Second-Lieuts, to complete the establishment.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—W W Johnstone Gent, to be Second-Lieut with effect from the 21st April 1896, vice Miles, promoted; and G H Howard, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 3rd April 1895, vice Collins, promoted.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—C P O'Rielly, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 28th March 1896, vice Moore promoted.

### PROMOTIONS.

Cawnpore Light Horse—Capt R W Maxwell to be Major, with effect from the 21th April 1896, to complete the establishment.

Mussoorie Vol Refle Corps—Second-Lieut Mark Collins to be Lieut with effect from the 23rd April 1896, vice Spencer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut F W Moore to be Lieut with effect from the 28th March 1896, vice Harding, transferred to the supernumerary list.

### RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Bengal State Rail Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col P D Barev resigns his commission.

2nd Battalion, B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—Capt F Hutchinson, Lieut L S Newmarck (Capt, I S C) and Lieut J W D Johnstone, Unattached List, resign their commissions.

Malabar Vol Rifles—Second-Lieut H S Mullins. Unattached List, resigns his commission.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Andrews, offg Suptdg Engr, Mandalay, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 27th April 1896.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Asst Engr T P Barnaby, R I M (m. c) for three months.

### RETIREMENTS.

Mr James McDonald, Engr, R I M has been temporarily transferred to the retired list by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

Sub-Lieut G T Macfarlane, R I M has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th April 1896.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M P Schemby, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assist Traffic Supdt during the absence of Mr L C Bean, Dist Traffic Supt, N W Railway, on furlough or until further orders.

Mr W T Porter, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Bezvada-Madras Railway, is placed in charge of that office, during the absence of Mr A Grant, Examiner of Accounts, on privilege leave.

Mr M J Chabrel, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, under Article, 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd May 1896.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under Sec 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890 to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled therby on such portion or portions of the Karikal-Peralam Railway as are situate in British territory.

Mr J Benton, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Supg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1896, during the absence of Mr S Preston on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—G W Sweet, to be Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent; Rai Mungal Sain, Bahadur, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary; C E Rose, to be Examiner, 4th class 3rd grade permanent; W H E Turner, to be Depy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent; K Balaram Iyer, G W V de Rhe Philipe, and W G G Bayly, to be Depy Examiners, 2nd grade, permanent; W E Durant, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary; and M H to be Gaynor, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary.

Lieut W C Smyth, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to undergo a course of instruction for promotion, lasting from 23rd March 1896 to about 4th May 1896, and to add an equivalent period to his leave of one year on private affairs, from 19th Oct 1895 sanctioned in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 61, dated 27th Sept 1895.

Mr H M C Trotter, Depy Examiner, Class II, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway, in Class IV of Examiners (new classification), during the absence of Mr E H Johns on privilege leave.

### TELEGRAPH.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr W Snell, Assist Supt, class VII, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March 1896.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr J J Allen, to be Director, class III, temporary; Mr H S Styan, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary; and Mr F Mercer, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.

### SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr B R Hughes, Sub-Assit Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th April, 1896.

Mr A Christie, Extra Assit Supt, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two Months, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th May, 1896.

### CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

It is hereby notified that Mr H C Clogstoun resumed charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police Ajmere-Merwara, from Mr S H Berkeley, on the forenoon of the 9th April, 1896.

Mr Clogstoun availed himself from the afternoon of the same date of the furlough granted him in Foreign Department Notification No 492-G., dated the 25th ultimo, making over charge of his duties to Mr S H Berkeley.

### RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISRTATIONS.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajputana and Central India are pleased to grant five months' furlough in addition to the usual subsidiary leave to Mr D Joscelyne, C E, Supdg Engr, 2nd class, temorary, and Secry to these Administrations, with effect from the 26th May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

### NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A Tregear, Supt, Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Divn, Internal Branch, is graoted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under Artiete 291, Sec II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr P A Kirwan, Offig Asst Supt, Sultanpur Circle, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as Supt, Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr H A Tregear, Supt.

### DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C Hitchcock, Asst Loco Supt in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Loco Supt, N-W Railway, in class II of that Estabt, with effect from the 23rd Feb, 1896, and until further orders.

Lieut C W Wilkinson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Asst Manager of the North Western Railway, until further orders.

### MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt W F Tilley, R E, Attached Officer, passed the Departmental Standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 4th April, 1896.

Lieut G A J Leslie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Asst Engr, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 10th Jan, 1896.

Lieut R H West, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assit Engr, 1st firade, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 10th Jan, 1896.

Lieut A E Turner, R E, held charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Rawal Pindi Attock Special Defence Division, Military Works, from the forenoon of 18th April to 10th Sept, 1895, vice Lieut A J H Swiney, R E, proceeded on field service.

Lieut R H M Yeates, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion the Asst Eng, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25 on the 11th April, 1896.

Lieut R H M Yeates, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Workst Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 11th April 1896.

Lieut W Babington, R E, Assist Enger, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 11th Feb, 1896.

Lieut J F W Johnson, R E, Asst Engineer, 2nd grade passed the examination for promotion to Assit Engr 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 22nd March, 1896.

Lieut E C Ogilvie, R E, Assit Engr, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assit Engr 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 22nd March, 1896.

Lieut W A Stokes, R E Assit Engr, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 8th April, 1896.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Ameer, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Ameer, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted locality unknown.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Kazeroon.

Line Saigon Bngkok interrupted.

Cables Shanghai Nagasaki interrupted, Early restoration expected.

## PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ............ | 500 | 500 | 10 | 1,010 |
| Or per mile of Railway ............ | 29 | 28 | 1 | 58 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year. | 6,722 | 5,242 | 52 | 12,016 |
| Total for 16 weeks... | 7,222 | 5,742 | 62 | 13,026 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 550 | 521 | 1 | 1,072 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 32 | 30 | ... | 62 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 6,754 | 7,742 | 51 | 14,547 |

Decrease for the week..................Rs. 62

Ditto to date.................................. 1,521

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Some important changes of "personnel are taking place in Pall Mall, or rather we should say in the area of London over which the various branches of the War Office are distributed says the "Broad Arrow" General Chapman h's vacated the Directorship of Intelligence on completion of his five years in that appointment, and has been succeeded at Queen Anne's Gate by Sir John Ardagh. General Chapman has not altogether succeeded in enhancing the importance of the Intelligence Department. He had had no previous experience of the work when he succeeded Sir Henry Brackenbury in 1891, and at the best anyone would have been at a disadvantage in coming after so able and eminent an officer. But if the Intelligence Department has been standing still since Sir Henry Brackenbury left, it is likely to move along again under its new head, and the first move should be to Pall Mall. It is absurd that the Intelligence of the Army should not be in close touch with its general administration, and if Sir John Ardagh can only succeed in squeezing himself and his staff into the War Office proper, he will double the usefulness and importance of his work. The examination of paymaster's accounts and the book-keeping business of the Service might, we feel sure, be as efficiently and almost as conveniently performed on the south side of St. James's Park as on the north; and if Sir John Ardagh can persuade the authorities that an exchange of quarters, between his staff and a dozen or two members of the Finance Branch is a simple matter—as indeed it would be—he will have made his mark as a Director of Intelligence at the outset of his tenure of office.

In an article entitled "The Italians in Abyssinia," General Cosseron de Villenoisy says:—"The battle of Adowa, where Menelik's troops overthrew well-armed European forces, attacking the Infantry in hand-to-hand fight, and taking entire batteries without their being able to fire a single round, has disconcerted those who hitherto insisted that it would be impossible to get anywhere near troops equipped with modern arms. This is because firing in actual warfare, and in peace practice, have nothing in common. While in the latter case, the target is clearly discernible and the distance readily estimated, in war the enemy keeps well out of sight, and there will always be slight undulations of the grounds. hedges, bushes, or may be even herbs or tufts of grass, which more or less obstruct the view, and hence the fire is aimed at randam, and almost invariably too high. There is always a 'dangerous zone' at some distance, where the bullets fall thickest, and by advancing beyond this, the enemy can avoid most of the danger. This is what happend at Adowa, and what will always be fatal to young, impressionable troops, while the fire will have its full effect in the case of calm and experienced, that it to say, old soldiers. Napoleon's words still remain true that 'A man is not a soldier.'"

The recent promotion of three Guardsmen to the rank of Major-General has left, we find, a feeling of discontent in the Army. The Line officers passed over had more service than those by whom they were superseded. The conclusion, naturally, has been says the "Army and Navy Gazette" that the advancements had been made for social rather than professional reasons. Such a course, tending as it does to cast doubts on the fairness of the Promotion Board, cannot be for the welfare of the Service, and must bring the whole system of selection into discredit. That the Guards should enjoy privileges may be right and proper, but those privileges ought not to enable them to supersede officers of the Line. We decline to think that the officers of the Brigade desire any unfair advantages over their fellows, but that they have them is shown at once by a casual examination of the name on "the establishment." If the present policy is continued and the Guards are given sixteen general officers for their seven battalions, whilst the Cavalry and Infantry—174 regiments and battalions—get only sixty between them, it will ultimately lead to consequences which will not conduce to the advantage of "the Brigade," a model in many respects for the whole British Army.

After a long delay, the Italian Naval Minister, seeing that the dockyards are getting empty, has recently chosen the types of two new vessels to be laid down. The first is an armoured cruiser, which will be the longest vessel of the Italian Fleet, measuring 419 feet in length, by over 65½ feet beam. The draught will be 25½ feet, enabling her to pass the Suez Canal; her displacement will be 10,500 tons, and she is to attain a speed of twenty-three knots, her engine-power being 13,000 horse-power. The other is a much smaller vessel, representing a modification of the "Arethusa" and "Caprera" type. Her displacement is to be 1,100 tons, and her length 275½ feet, by 26 feet beam. With an engine of about 7,000 horse-power, this vessel is expected to run twenty-two knots an hour, a speed never before attained by a vessel of this class.

The writer in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" who is haunted by the "peril anglais," explains that he did not mean to say France had no jealousy of England because her flag flies unrivalled in every part of the world, but that, though she might have a little jealousy on that head, she has no thought of disputing our command of the seas. Like ourselves, he asks only for a defensive Navy, but, recognising the inability of France to fit herself for a "guerre d' escadres" with us, he is driven to the "guerre de course." A great effort is necessary, he says, and the first step must be to reduce the cost of building French warships, though here again he does not hope to rival us. To show once more the great need of such reduction, he has prepared a table giving the cost per kilogramme of analogous British and French vessels, thus: "Ramillies," 1f. 70c.,: "Jaurequiberry," 2f. 20c.; "Endymion," 1f. 20c., "Dupuy de Lome," 2f. 5c.; "Melampus," 1f. 35c., Sochet," 1f. 90c.; "Antelope," 2f. 10c. "D' I berville," 3f. 20c. Only in comparing the "Mousquetaire" with our destroyer does he find that France can build as cheaply as England, viz., at 5f. per kilogramme. The result of his investigation is to show that France has, if not the most, at least one of the most expensive fleets in the world. She has done well, he says, to build her armourclad fleet, but it is now time to devote all available funds to the construction of cruisers capable of defending French merchantmen and of capturing those of the enemy. It is a policy, he says, that all Frenchmen who think upon the subject of naval warfare—all who have any knowledge of it—advocate. This is the practical lesson to be drawn from his article. The result of the rapid expansion of our Navy is to give new prominence in France to the "guerre de course" and wider acceptance to the views of Admiral Aube.

Considerable attention has been directed to the strengthening of the "North Atlantic Squadron, which is contemplated by the United States Navy Department. It has been explained officially that there is nothing unusual in the action, but our American contemporaries persist in ragarding it as at least "a wise precaution." The monitor "Terror" will be commissoned on April 15, as is stated, in order to test her pneumatic tubes. The battleships "Massachusetts" and "Oregon" will follow, it being the policy, says the official spokesmen, "to put new ships in commission upon their completion, that they may get a through shaking down." There was some talk of laying-up the "Amphitrite" in ordinary, but of this was contemplated, the order has been countermanded. It is also intended to commission the monitor "Miantonomoh," but this will probably be deferred for a time, owing to men not being available, and the same will be the case with the "Puritan" and "Texas." The repairs of the latter are being pushed forward according to the recommendations of the Board of Survey. The most considerable alteration to the ship is the removal of the hydraulic pumps of 12in. guns from the hold to the redoubt. The changes in the constitution of the squadron will give it an effective character, and we read that, in view of the ballicose talk in Congress, the authorities believe it is just as well to be prepared. The "Newark" is to be brought home from Monte Video for repairs, as are the ships on the Asiatic Station. The "Baltimore," after having been under repair at Mare Island for about three months, will be commissioned again. There are thus signs of unwonted activity in American naval yards.

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SIR,—Adverting to your letter of [illegible] instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of device [illegible] motive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
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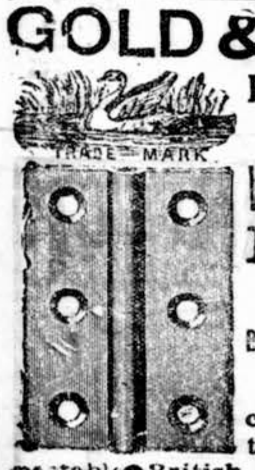

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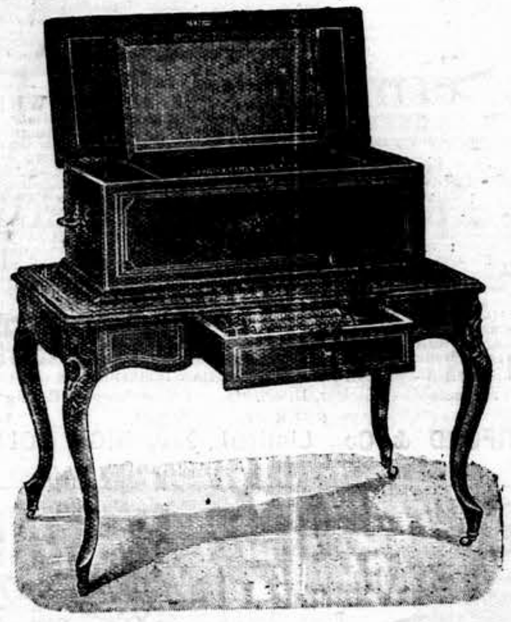

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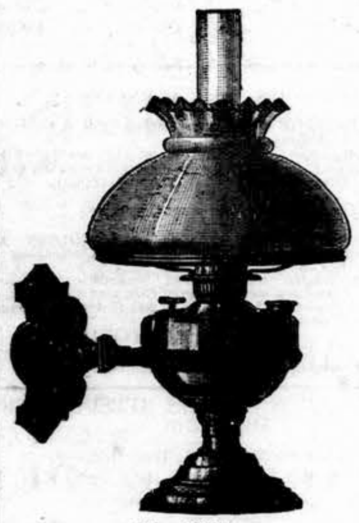

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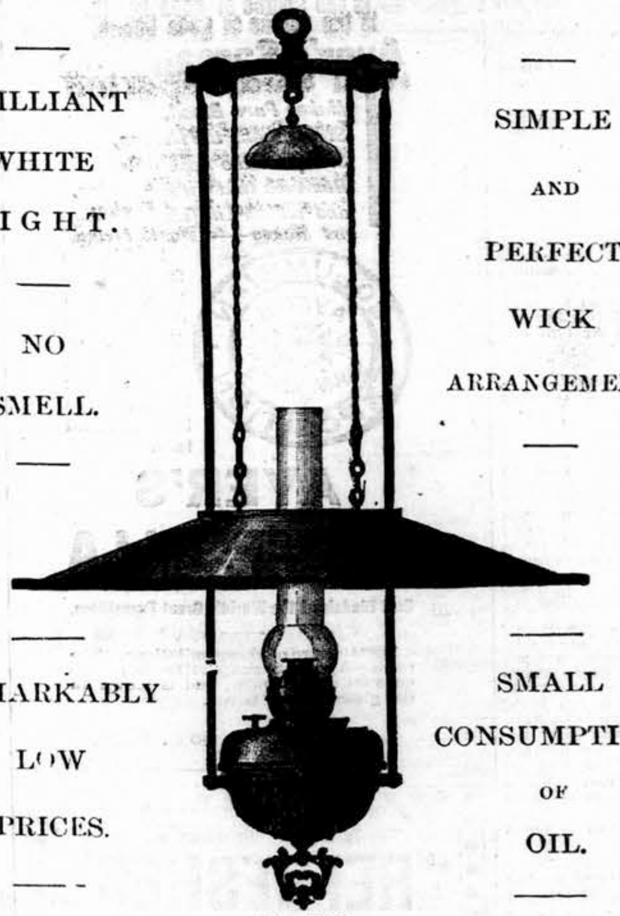

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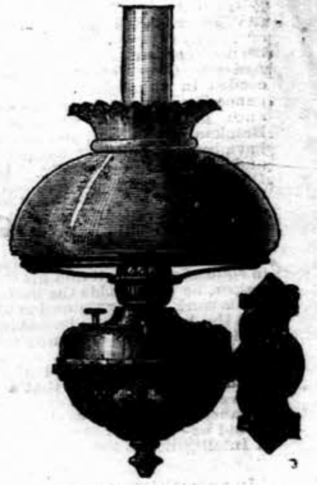

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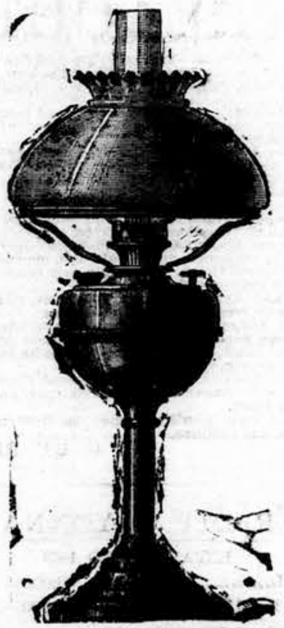

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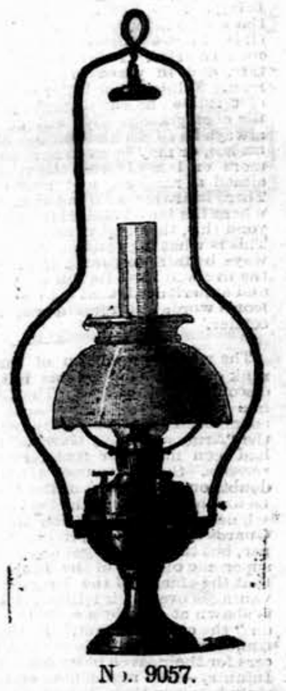

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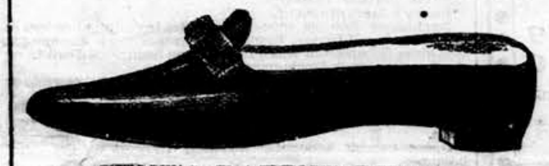

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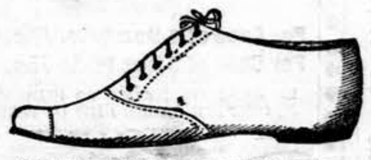

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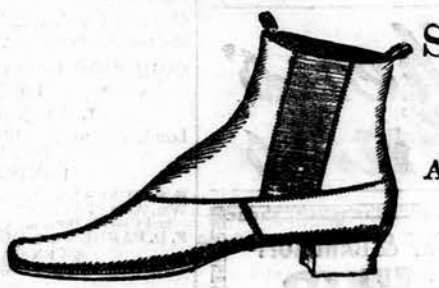

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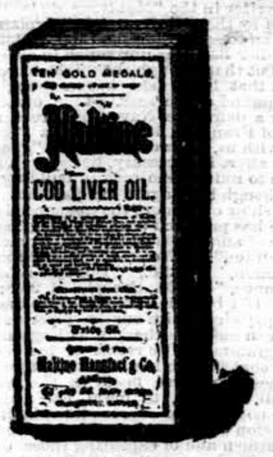

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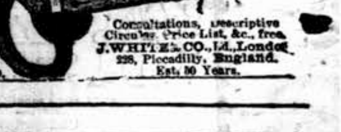

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